

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol 1 No 127

1 July 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Text of PRC Proposal at UN Disarmament Session	A 1
Reagan Calls For Cuts in Strategic Arms	A 2
U.S.-USSR Arms Talks Said To Be Stalemated	A 3
U.S. Official Says USSR Building Missile Bases	A 4

UNITED STATES

Reagan Remarks to Press on Foreign Policy Cited	B 1
Vice President Bush Meets With PRC Delegation	B 1
U.S. Naval Commander Cited on Soviet Expansion [RENMING RIBAO 30 Jun]	B 1
RENMING RIBAO on U.S. Bases in Southern Europe [23 Jun]	B 2
Variation of Report on Haig's Resignation	B 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Commentary Views 12th National LCV Congress	H 1
Stabilization of Yugoslav Economy Assessed	H 2
Poland's 6-Month Martial Law Discussed	H 3
New PRC Envoy to GDR Meets With Leaders	H 4
Credentials Presented	H 4
Calls on Stoph, Sindermann	H 4

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

UN Response to Israel's Lebanon Invasion Reported	I 1
Condemnations of Israel	I 1
Further Condemnations	I 1
Withdrawal Deadline Set	I 2
Possibility of Iranian Invasion of Iraq Explored	I 3
Fujian's Xiang Nan Meets Kuwaiti Economic Group	I 4

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Ye Jianying Awarded Colombian Order of Democracy	J 1
Touring Trade Union Delegation Leaves Guyana	J 1

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

61st Anniversary of CCP Founding Marked	K 1
RENMING RIBAO Editorial [1 Jul]	K 1
Wang Zhen Article	K 3
Radio Commentary	K 6
Old Leaders Celebrate	K 7
State Organs Hold Party Congress in Beijing	K 8
Peng Chong Addresses Meeting Lauding KMT Leaders	K 10
Third National Census Gets Underway 1 Jul	K 12
Enumerators, Supervisors Ready	K 12
Census Begins	K 12

Zhao Ziyang Registers	K 13
Chen Muhua Discusses Census	K 13
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Quality [22 Jun]	K 14
RENMIN RIBAO Writes in Memory of Zhang Dingcheng [24 Jun]	K 17
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents [30 Jun]	K 23

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Fujian Meeting on Advanced Party Groups, Members	O 1
Jin Zhaodian Remarks	O 1
Fujian's Xiang Nan Inspects Xiamen Special Zone [FUJIAN RIBAO 10 Jun]	O 2
Jiangxi Takes Relief Measures in Wake of Flood	O 3
Leaders Praise PLA	O 3
Emergency Circular Issued	O 4
Fuzhou PLA Group Visits	O 5
Further on Antiflood Measures	O 5

TEXT OF PRC PROPOSAL AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

OW301705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 30 (XINHUA) -- China has reiterated that all nuclear states should reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons. Pending this, the nuclear states should each undertake unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states or nuclear-weapon-free zones and not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other at any time or under any circumstances.

This was announced in a proposal of the Chinese delegation on the essential measures for an immediate halt to the arms race and for disarmament, which was submitted to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament on June 21. The Chinese delegation herewith made an explanation at the ad hoc committee yesterday.

The full text of the proposal of China reads as follows:

Proposal of the Chinese delegation on the essential measures for an immediate halt to the arms race and for disarmament.

Objective

In view of the serious threat to international peace and security resulting from the intensifying arms race and global rivalry between the two powers possessing the largest arsenals and from their hegemonic expansionism, and considering the strong desire of the people of all countries to stop the arms race, oppose wars of aggression and prevent nuclear war, the Chinese delegation proposes that the following measures be adopted immediately to prohibit nuclear weapons as military means and rationally reduce nuclear and conventional armaments so as to lessen the danger of war and maintain world peace. These measures are inter-related and form an integral whole.

Principles

Disarmament should be guided by the following basic principles:

1. Efforts for disarmament cannot be separated from the maintenance of international security. They should be integrated with efforts for maintaining world peace and security.
2. States possessing the largest arsenals should take the lead in reducing their armaments. The final document of the first special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament affirms that in achieving nuclear disarmament. All the nuclear-weapon states, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility. It also points out that states with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions.
3. The reduction of conventional armaments should be carried out in conjunction with that of nuclear armaments so as to help lessen the danger of war.
4. Disarmament measures should be carried out without prejudice or threat to the independence, sovereignty and security of any state.
5. Disarmament agreements should provide for strict and effective measures of international verification.
6. All states are entitled to participate on an equal footing in the deliberations, negotiations and settlement of disarmament issues.

Measures

1. All nuclear states should reach an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons. Pending this, the nuclear states should each undertake unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states or nuclear-weapon-free zones and not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other at any time or under any circumstances.
2. The Soviet Union and the United States should cease all nuclear tests, stop the qualitative improvement and manufacture of any kind of nuclear weapons and reduce by 50 percent their existing nuclear arsenals, including all types of inter-continental, medium-range and other tactical nuclear weapons as well as their means of delivery. Thereafter, all nuclear states should undertake to cease all nuclear tests, stop the qualitative improvement and manufacture of their nuclear weapons and reduce their respective nuclear weapons and means of delivery according to a reasonable proportion and procedure to be agreed upon.
3. All states should solemnly undertake not to use conventional forces to commit armed intervention or aggression against or military occupation of any other state. As a first step towards conventional disarmament, all foreign occupation troops must be withdrawn without delay. In the meantime, the Soviet Union and the United States should proceed to reduce substantially their heavy and new-type conventional weapons and equipment, especially those for offensive purposes. After this, the other militarily-significant states should join them in reducing their respective conventional armaments according to a reasonable proportion and procedure to be agreed upon.
4. Chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction should be prohibited.

Verification

A verification mechanism should be set up, comprising representatives from all nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon states, for the purpose of carrying out effective verification of the implementation of disarmament measures.

The international verification mechanism should submit reports on verification to the U.N. General Assembly annually and whenever necessary.

Negotiation

All nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon states are entitled to take part, on an equal footing, in examining and approving all the measures for halting the arms race and for disarmament.

REAGAN CALLS FOR CUTS IN STRATEGIC ARMS

OW300736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva, June 29 (XINHUA) -- As U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks began here today, U.S. President Ronald Reagan demanded that both the United States and the Soviet Union "reverse" the previous SALT process and "reduce substantially both the number and the destructive potential of the nuclear forces."

Reagan made the demand in a message sent to Edward Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation, on June 25. The message outlining the U.S. position on the current strategic arms talks was read in part by Rowny to V.P. Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation, at the end of their first meeting and made public at a press conference later today. The message said "such reductions to equal levels must be immediately focused on the most destabilizing elements of the strategic balance."

Washington maintains that the Soviet Union has obtained a superior position in the strategic nuclear arms, especially the land-based intercontinental missiles, over the U.S. Therefore it seeks bigger cuts by Moscow to reach a "numerical equality" in such weapons.

Referring to the never-ratified strategic arms limitation agreement of 1979 (SALT II), which he once called "fatally flawed" and "mainly benefiting Moscow", Reagan said in his message "We must learn from the shortcoming of earlier efforts" for "American people will not accept an agreement unless it is equal and verifiable, and contributes to stability." However, he also promised that proposals put forward by the Soviet Union "will be given careful consideration" by the United States.

Reagan's message did not go into detail of his earlier proposals to cut back on long-range land-based nuclear missiles. Nor did it mention Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's recent proposal on strategic arms freeze and his pledge that the Soviet Union would not be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was rejected by the United States.

Speaking at the press conference, Rowny said SALT II agreement was not "an arms control agreement" but an accord which "prohibited the sides from moving to real arms control agreement."

Rowny defended the U.S. plans to proceed with the MX and Trident missile-building programs during the talks. "The United States has to turn around 15 years' neglect of its forces" and to modernize its forces, and "to take care of its own security," he quoted President Reagan as having said. He made it clear that the French and British nuclear forces will not be included in the ongoing Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS SAID TO BE STALEMATED

OW301205 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 82

["International Current Events" commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States and the Soviet Union will begin talks on 29 June on the reduction and limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. Meanwhile the 19 NATO and Warsaw Pact nations are still continuing the marathon talks in Vienna with the two sides entering the 27th round of the central Europe disarmament talks on 13 May. These marathon talks have been going on for 9 years, with more than 300 meetings convened. However, as of now, they have failed to yield any result and are in a complete stalemate.

The Central Europe disarmament talks have been held while the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have been intensifying their rivalry in Europe. These talks are a reflection of the Soviet-U.S. contention for supremacy in Europe. What they care most is how to make the other side reduce its forces while retaining one's own forces or even enhancing one's own military superiority.

There is another issue involved. Since the talks are aimed at reducing forces, both sides should make public their respective troop strengths. However, the Soviet Union has consistently strived to avoid revealing the troop strength of the Warsaw Pact countries in Central Europe. Holding talks on disarmament without knowing each other's troop strength is in fact nothing but a play of hide and seek. All the plans and proposals discussed are nothing but empty talk. The Soviet Union finally came up with a figure in 1976. However, the Western countries believed that the figure provided by the Soviet Union was far below their estimates. They claimed that the figure provided by the Soviet Union was at least 150,000 men below the actual troops strength, and thus refused to accept the incorrect figure.

Both sides have endlessly quibbled over this issue, and failed to come up with a solution even now.

For the past 9 years the Central Europe disarmament talks have remained a deadlock. During all the years spent on talking, not one single soldier has been cut back by each side. On the contrary, both blocks have been building up their forces.

While contending for superiority in terms of conventional forces, both the Eastern and Western sides have also had a trial of strength regarding theater nuclear weapons. Over the past few years the Soviet Union has deployed in its west region a large number of SS-20 missiles aimed at all parts of Europe. To cope with the serious Soviet threat and restore the military balance in Europe, NATO decided to deploy 572 new-type U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

As their talks on the reduction of conventional weapons in Central Europe failed to yield any result, the United States and Soviet Union in November last year once again began talks in Geneva on limiting theater nuclear weapons in Europe. This situation is like that in the saying "hardly has one wave subsided when another rises." In fact, one thing remains the same, no matter what type of talks are held. That is, each superpower tries to weaken the other side while enhancing its own strength. The reason why all these disarmament talks end in deadlock is because of each of the two superpowers' basic policy of contending for world hegemony.

U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS USSR BUILDING MISSILE BASES

OW010830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Brussels, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Construction of Soviet SS-20 missile bases has been continuing despite Brezhnev's nuclear-freeze proposals in March and his announcement in May of Soviet intention to stop the building of these bases in European USSR, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State-designate Richard Burt told newsmen here today.

Two SS-20 bases in European USSR under construction at the time of Brezhnev's March speech have been completed and are now considered operational while other similar bases both east and west of the Urals are still being built, he said.

Total SS-20 missile deployment has reached 945 warheads on 315 launchers. Against this background, there is room for skepticism about the value of the Soviet declaration of renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, he noted.

Burt was here attending a NATO special consultative group meeting which he chaired. At the meeting he reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to NATO's weapons modernization program. U.S. positions in arms negotiations with Moscow will remain unchanged though Alexander Haig would be succeeded by George Shultz as the secretary of state, he said.

REAGAN REMARKS TO PRESS ON FOREIGN POLICY CITED

OW011240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, June 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said here tonight there would be no change in U.S. foreign policy because of the resignation of Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

At a televised news conference, Reagan declined to make comments on Haig's resignation, but he said that "there's going to be no change in policy" after George Shultz takes over from Haig.

The President indicated that his administration would insist on its decision of the embargo on the sale of gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union despite strong reactions from Western Europe against the U.S. sanction.

Expressing his concern that West Europe could become industrially dependent on Moscow for energy, Reagan said that "all the valves are on the Soviet side of the border, that the Soviet Union can engage in a kind of blackmail when that happens". He added that hard cash payments Moscow earned from the natural gas could be used for further Soviet military buildup.

Answering a question about the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Reagan denied that the U.S. had given a "green light" to Israel's attack on Lebanon. The U.S. was "not warned or notified of the invasion that was going to take place," he said.

Instead of blaming Israel for the war in Lebanon, Reagan attacked the P.L.O. and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon so that "there would be no longer a force in Lebanon that could, when it chose, create acts of terror across that border".

Reagan also talked about economic and other domestic issues at the news conference.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH MEETS WITH PRC DELEGATION

OW010208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, June 30 (XINHUA) -- United States Vice President George Bush today met at the White House with the delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs headed by its general secretary, Xie Li. Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin to the United States was present at the meeting.

The Chinese delegation yesterday met separately with Senator Howard Baker and Secretary of the Senate William Hildenbrand, Senator Edward Kennedy and Chief Justice of the United States Warren Earl Burger.

The delegation arrived in the United States on June 23. It will visit Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Honolulu before leaving for home on July 15.

U.S. NAVAL COMMANDER CITED ON SOVIET EXPANSION

HK301225 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 82 p 7

[Report: "U.S. 7th Fleet Commander Points Out Soviet Naval Expansion in Pacific"]

[Text] Staser M. Holcomb, U.S. 7th Fleet commander, recently pointed out in Hong Kong that the current Soviet naval expansion in the Pacific constitutes a threat to peace in the Asian area.

He pointed out that at present a Soviet fleet of 45 warships and 130 submarines is operating in the Pacific area. This fleet has been operating mainly in the following three areas: 1) the seas around Japan and Korea in the Pacific; 2) the South China Sea near the Indochinese Peninsula; and 3) around the Indian Ocean. These are precisely the same areas that the U.S. 7th Fleet is patrolling and defending. He stressed that the activities of the Soviet warships in the Pacific clearly showed that the Soviet Union was expanding its strength in the Asian area.

Holcomb said that Soviet expansion of strength in the Asian area was aimed at expanding Soviet influence, impairing the relations between the United States and its allies and contending for a greater share of interests in the distribution of the resources of the various areas in Asia.

He also said that at present there are only 73 vessels, including submarines, in the U.S. 7th Fleet, but the number of Soviet warships and submarines in the Pacific amounts to more than 170. Moreover, most of these Soviet naval vessels were built after World War II and therefore, these vessels indeed constitute a force which cannot be neglected in the Asian area.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. BASES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

HK231134 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 82 p 7

[News by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "U.S. Military Bases in Southern Europe"]

[Text] In an area stretching from the Aegean side in the Mediterranean Sea to the Azores Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, the United States has set up a score of military bases in the territories of Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal. In recent years, due to the increasingly tense situation in the Mediterranean and the great changes in the political situation in some southern European countries, these military bases have become a knotty problem.

Most of these military bases were set up in the early 1950's in accordance with bilateral defense agreements. These agreements were revised on several occasions. Recently, due to the fact that some of these agreements have expired or soon will, the United States has been holding separate talks with Spain, Greece and Portugal on the problem of military bases. However, these talks have not been successful. Last year, the United States and Greece for some reason abandoned their talks midway. The U.S.-Spanish talks also came to a deadlock, although they had already entered the fifth round. They were compelled to temporarily extend the term of validity of the treaty for another 8 months. Now, the extension has expired, and they cannot renew the treaty as scheduled. It is obvious that the two sides are facing fairly acute contradictions.

The question of power to control these military bases is the focal point of their disputes. In their talks with the United States, both Greece and Spain persisted in the right to supervisory control over these military bases and the right not to allow the United States alone to control them. In the talks held in 1976, Spain forced the United States to withdraw its Polaris nuclear submarines from the Rota navy base to comply with the nonnuclear policy adopted by the Spanish congress. It has been reported that in recent talks Spain has put forward a further demand that the United States not use the bases against other countries. This demand has been opposed by the United States.

The compensation for use of these military bases is also an acute contradiction among those involved. Greece, Portugal, Spain and other countries have tried to procure more military and economic remuneration from the United States and complained about the ineffective aid granted by the United States. Greece has demanded U.S. military aid to achieve its military balance with Turkey in the Aegean Sea.

In recent years, greater changes have taken place in the political situation of the southern European region. Since the death of Franco in 1975, the democratization process in Spain has been accelerated. While holding talks with the United States, Spain has stressed that it will safeguard its national sovereignty and interests.

The results brought about by the changes in Greece are particularly marked. After the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement assumed power last October, the new government of Greece warned the United States that it is not allowed to use the bases in Greece unless it guarantees that Greece will not be invaded by neighboring countries. Thus Greece and the United States have not even been able to resume their talks. Analysts in the West maintain that the political situation in southern Europe is a "threat" to the defense of the United States and the NATO.

Military bases in Italy reflect another aspect of the predicament of the United States. The United States has set up a large number of military bases in Italy, with Naples being the command center of its 6th Fleet. Due to the fact that the government in Rome has persisted in implementing a pro-American policy for a long time, the United States and Italy maintain their "special relations" in defense. However, the West still cannot sleep without anxiety. The power of the Italian Christian Democratic Party which has ruled the country for a long time has been weakened. It has lost the portfolio of the prime minister, whereas the influence of the Italian Socialist Party and Communist Party has been strengthened. Therefore, the United States is worried about the possibility that it will lose control over the military bases in Italy. It also fears the "consequences of the actual withdrawal of its military forces from the Mediterranean."

The U.S. military bases in southern Europe are an important component part of its global military deployment. They have long been regarded as a "sea lifeline" of the Western countries and as a "relay station" connecting America and Europe. Their strategic position is very important. The United States is holding these military bases in order to curb Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean and to prevent the Soviet Union from outflanking Europe. The U.S. military bases in southern Europe are adjacent to the troublesome North Africa and the Middle East. During two Middle East crises, the United States made its presence by using these military bases. Now, the United States plans to use them as the base of its "Rapid Deployment Force."

This is the very reason the United States is encountering a direct Soviet challenge in southern Europe. Over the past decade or more, the Soviet Union has been expanding its naval force on large scale in the Mediterranean and is anxious to seek strategic harbors. With this view, it even hopes for a change in the political scene in southern Europe in order to fish in troubled waters. In 1974, taking advantage of the situation in Portugal, the Soviet Union dispatched its ships into the waters of the Azores Islands. It obtained anchorage and supply depots on the Spanish Canary Islands by making use of its trade and navigation relations with Spain. The Soviet Union has concluded agreements with Greece and Malta on maintenance and supply bunkers for its ships in the harbors of the two countries. That is why southern Europe has been turned into a focus of contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe.

The southern European countries lack strength. For their safety and in their own interests, they need the U.S. and NATO military forces to protect them. At present, Greece can hardly cut its military ties with the United States, which were established over the past decades. It is under these objective conditions that the United States is able to maintain its military bases in southern Europe. However, with the changing situation, it is now impossible for the United States to lease military bases as it did in the postwar period. In order to maintain these military bases, the United States must be ready to make greater sacrifices and more compromises, and at the same time it must always be on the alert to cope with any contingency. At present, the United States is endeavoring to regain its military bases in the countries of the Persian Gulf and North Africa. This might have something to do with its present plight in southern Europe.

VARIATION OF REPORT ON HAIG'S RESIGNATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 27 June carries on page 1 a XINHUA report on Secretary of State Haig's resignation, entitled "U.S. Secretary of State Haig Resigns; Shultz is Successor." Similar to the Beijing XINHUA English report, headlined "Haig Resigns; Shultz Named as Successor," published in the 28 June DAILY REPORT, page B 1, the RENMIN RIBAO version has the following alternate last paragraph: "It has been reported that U.S. political and press circles held that the recent differences in opinion within the U.S. Government on problems such as the U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon were the main cause of Haig's resignation."

COMMENTARY VIEWS 12TH NATIONAL LCY CONGRESS

OW291912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 29 Jun 82

["Commentary: Carry Forward Tito's Cause and Forge Ahead Into the Future -- By XINHUA Correspondent Ding Xiangqi" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (XINHUA) -- The 12th National Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) [that] concluded today was marked with two characteristics: inheritance and development. The congress, the first ever held since the death of Comrade Tito, was convened in a rather complicated and difficult internal and external situation. But the progress of the congress showed that it inherited the basic line pursued in the past three decades by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, that is, to adhere to the socialist autonomy, to the policy of independence and non-alignment and to the principle of equity and unity among all nationalities, in short, to the Tito's road.

It is the true that the economic difficulties at home have made a number of people suspicious of the unity of the league. They even have tried to change the party's principle of democratic centralism.

The broad masses of LCY members flatly rejected these erroneous tendencies. The party's new constitution approved after extensive discussions gives greater emphasis to the principles of democratic centralism which is considered the sole organizational principle. Almost all Yugoslav people maintain that Socialist Yugoslavia will wither if it goes astray from principles and the road paved by Tito.

However, it is imperative to develop further the autonomous system in light of the actual conditions. Hence the other characteristics -- development. What to develop? How to develop? A special resolution adopted at the congress for a persistently stable economy indicates that in a fairly long period Yugoslavia will carry out a comprehensive plan for reforms in social, political, economic and other fields. This plan is worked out after a considerably long period of preparation and taking into account the existing economic difficulties and the performance of the self-government system. "The Fundamental Starting-Point of the Long-Term Program on Economic Stability" issued in April this year is the foundation of this reform plan.

The principal aims of the plan are: to further create conditions under which the working people will genuinely enjoy their social status, as stipulated in the state constitution, and practise the role as masters of the country in the distribution of all of their income and in expanded reproduction; to bring the vanguard role of the LCY into play; to strengthen the self-governing nature of social programs and call the positive role of market into play; to systemize the internal market; to retrench expenses; to restructure the economic setup; to accelerate the development of agriculture; and to enhance employment. The essence of the reform is to develop the self-government system.

The full implementation of the reform plan will begin with the efforts to increase production, enhance economic benefits and turn a losing enterprise into a gaining one. Corresponding decrees will be formulated by the Yugoslav Federal Assembly to ensure the implementation of the plan.

A Yugoslav party leader told this correspondent recently that "we have the courage to lay bare our difficulties and shortcomings before the people. This is where the LCY's strength lies.

Of course, we are realists and we cannot possibly fulfill all of our tasks overnight. But we have summed up our experiences, outlined plans and become clear-minded. Hence, we are full of confidence in our future."

STABILIZATION OF YUGOSLAV ECONOMY ASSESSED

OW251746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text; Beijing, Jun 25 (XINHUA correspondent) -- Since the 11th National Congress of the League of Communists in June 1978, Yugoslavia has achieved a number of successes in stabilizing the economy while encountering and overcoming numerous new problems and difficulties.

Between 1978 and 1981, the gross national product increased at an average annual rate of 4.5 percent and industrial production 6.2 percent.

During the past four years, the number of employed increased by 800,000, which is equal to one-sixth of the currently employed labor force. The standard of living of the working people has been raised to a new height.

The economy registered a rapid growth in the past ten years. The gross national product increased by 75 percent, the number of employed by two million, and housing by 1.5 million flats. The per capita national income reached 2,500 U.S. dollars in 1981. Agricultural production increased at an annual rate of two percent.

However, the rocketing prices of oil and other raw materials in the world market in the last few years and the protectionist policies of the Western countries led to an unfavorable balance in trade and international payments and mounting foreign debts on the part of Yugoslavia. The accumulated foreign debts reached 18.4 billion U.S. dollars by 1981.

Meanwhile, the country's economic growth suffered from overheating, a neglect of raw materials, energy and agricultural production, and an increase of consumer demand in excess of production increases. Investments accounted for 40 percent of the gross national product. The country had to rely on imports for raw materials and semi-processed products to keep production going, which resulted in a worsening balance of payments. At present, the major difficulties lie in an unfavorable balance of international payments and inflation.

At the 1978 congress of the LCY, President Tito called for "a more stable and more harmonious development of the economy". He pointed out: "It is first of all up to ourselves to solve the various difficulties and problems which we may still come across in the future. If we make every necessary effort, we will achieve successes."

In the days after the death of Comrade Tito, the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and the Federal Presidency held a number of meetings to discuss ways of solving economic problems. The Federal Assembly and government worked out a series of measures for carrying out the economic stabilization policy. At the same time, masses of people were mobilized to take part in the discussions on how to improve economic work and to put forward suggestions for overcoming the difficulties. As a result, the economy has showed some gratifying changes. A Yugoslav newspaper said that if the present trend continues, it will be possible to eliminate the unfavorable balance of payments in one or two years.

The country's export increased 22 percent, import decreased nine percent, and income from services increased 30 percent in 1981 as a result of the measures to encourage export and restrict import.

In capital construction, the country is pursuing a policy of reducing investments. Investments in capital construction were cut by five percent in 1980, and 10 percent in 1981, and they are to drop by six percent this year. It is planned that total investments will gradually come down to account for only 25 to 30 percent of the gross national product.

Last May, the country repaid 1.57 billion U.S. dollars in foreign debts due this year. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN commented "Yugoslavia is trustworthy in dealing with foreign countries."

All these achievements are just a good beginning. "We still cannot say that we have arrived at a turning point in eliminating the main source of instability in economy," said Veselin Djuranovic, the then president of the Federal Executive Council, at a Federal Assembly meeting last April. "But the important thing is that we have stepped on the road to such a turning point," he added.

POLAND'S 6-MONTH STATE OF SIEGE LAW DISCUSSED

OW142000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 14 Jun 82

["Roundup: Six Months of State of Siege in Poland" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Some progress has been made as was hoped by the authorities, but economic difficulties and complicated social and political contradictions remain in Poland after six months of the state of siege the country has been in since last December 13.

In the early days of the state of siege, the authorities detained more than 5,000 "Solidarity union" leaders and advisers, suspended all trade unions and other mass organizations and banned strikes, demonstrations and mass meetings. Then it put over 200 important state-run enterprises and economic units under military administration and carried out an emergency "campaign programme" to concentrate techniques and materials in an endeavour to restore production in 14 economic departments vital to the national economy and people's livelihood.

Workers in most of the provinces and about 200 industrial and mining enterprises went on strike against the declaration of the state of siege at the end of last year. There were even bloody conflicts between coal miners and the armed forces and the police in Katowice (Silesia) Province.

Fierce and endless social clashes, which plagued the whole country for a time, have been gradually stopped by the authorities by resorting to compulsory means this year, and no major strikes have ever been staged till now. This has to a certain degree stabilized the country's social order.

The Polish Government also promised on several occasions to relax restrictions on certain conditions. Some interned people were released. The Polish authorities announced at the end of April restrictions of all kinds would be eased considerably. However, because of street demonstrations which took place in Warsaw and a dozen other cities, night curfew which had been lifted was reimposed on May 4.

Since the state of siege was announced, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party has held two plenary sessions. There have been no great changes in the Political Bureau except that two additional alternate Politburo members were elected. However, party leaders at the grass-root level have been changed on a comparatively large scale. Over 200,000 party members throughout the country have quit the party during the past six months.

At present, the Solidarity trade union is prohibited from open activities, but its contradictions with and antagonism toward the authorities remain unabated. Not long after the state of siege was announced, some Solidarity trade union leaders and activists began to hold an underground resistance movement to call for an end to the state of siege and for the restoration of Solidarity trade union activities. Press releases show such underground activities have gained some progress recently.

Over the past few months, government representatives have held several talks with the interned Solidarity trade union chairman, Lech Walesa, to discuss the future and role of the trade union, but failed to gain any results. In mid-February this year, the government issued a suggestion on trade union movements in Poland for the whole country to discuss. It said "once the situation can ensure trade union movements to function normally," trade union activities would be restored immediately. Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski said recently: "A fairly large number of Solidarity trade union members avoided discussing it," and all trade unions, including the Solidarity, "still stick to their position taken before last December 13." Since the issue of trade unions has remained unsolved, it is difficult to normalize the Polish situation. Now the Polish authorities, the Catholic Church, the trade unions and people of all circles almost unanimously hold the view that the way out for the Polish crisis is to reach "national understanding" through consultations and dialogues. However, opinions differ as on what preconditions consultations will be held and on what principled basis "understandings" and "compromises" can be reached. Till now there is no solution to the issue yet.

The Polish economy still faces difficulties owing to the economic sanctions imposed by the Western countries. Poland has a serious shortage of raw materials and parts which had been imported before. Except in mining and power industries, industrial production is on a continuous decline, although the tempo has been slowed down somewhat. Poland is now troubled by a grain shortage of 5 million tons. The government started to reform the economic management system and raise by wide margins the retail prices of foodstuffs at the beginning of the year, which has improved market supplies to a certain extent.

Over the past six months, Wojciech Jaruzelski has visited the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania in an effort to win understanding, support and aid from these countries to resist the Western economic sanctions. Poland regards the Western policy of economic sanctions as "interference in Poland's internal affairs". The Polish Government said it would never yield in the fight against such sanctions.

NEW PRC ENVOY TO GDR MEETS WITH LEADERS

Credentials Presented

OW211632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, June 21 (XINHUA) -- Li Qiangfen, China's new ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, today presented his credentials to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. Li and Honecker discussed the development of relations between the countries after the presentation. Li arrived in Berlin last week.

Calls on Stoph, Sindermann

OW230324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, June 22 (XINHUA) -- Li Qiangfen, new Chinese ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to the German Democratic Republic, paid calls respectively on Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, here this afternoon.

UN RESPONSE TO ISRAEL'S LEBANON INVASION REPORTED

Condemnations of Israel

OW260358 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Many nations called for immediate actions to check the ongoing Israeli aggression in Lebanon and to protect the Lebanese and Palestinian victims when the U.N. General Assembly resumed today its seventh emergency special session on the question of Palestine.

Zuhdi at-Tarazi, observer from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), strongly condemned the Israeli aggression, saying that "Israel aims to eliminate the Palestinian people and their representative, the PLO."

Many Palestinian refugee camps had been destroyed and 910,000 children fell victims to the aggression, At-Tarazi said. He declared that if Begin and Sharon dreamed of destroying the Palestinian people, "we shall prove them to be wrong." He urged the General Assembly to set a date for Israel to stop its aggression.

Yugoslavia representative Miljan Komatina said that verbal condemnations or disagreements were not sufficient any more and that action was what was needed. He expected that the assembly would urgently undertake energetic steps to implement the decision on the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the halting of aggression.

Indian representative Natarajan Krishnan said that the situation created by the massive invasion of Lebanon by Israel was a danger not only to peace and stability in west Asia, but also to world peace.

Cuban representative Rolando Lopez del Amo stated that it was time for urgent action to end the crime. He called on the representatives of all nations to demand that the Israeli Government halt aggression against the Palestinian people and withdraw all its troops from Lebanon.

Maltese representative Victor Gauci said that Israel had neither the right nor the authority to impose conditions on Lebanon. It had no right to destroy the Palestinian people just because they protest against Israeli policies and aggression in territories Israel had illegally entered by force.

Qatar representative Jasim Yusuf Jamal pointed out that the dimensions of the tragedy surpassed all condemnation. He urged the United Nations to take measures to save the lives of innocent people.

Egyptian representative Ahmad 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid described the current dangerous stage as a tragedy. He declared that Egypt had expressed its position of principle in condemnation of the Israeli attitude.

Austrian representative Karl Fischer said that he was appalled by the situation in Lebanon and the loss of many lives. He called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Further Condemnations

OW270724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 26 (XINHUA) -- More nations urged Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon immediately and to recognize the Palestinian people's national rights at the seventh emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly today.

The United States, who vetoed a U.N. Security Council draft resolution earlier today, was also condemned at the U.N. General Assembly.

The French-sponsored draft resolution demanded immediate Israeli withdrawal from the outskirts of Beirut as a first step towards a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Despite the only negative votes by the U.S. and Israel, the General Assembly adopted a resolution this afternoon demanding that Israel cease fire immediately and withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally from Lebanon no later than 6 a.m. (Beirut time) on June 27, 1982.

Iraqi representative Salah 'Umar al-'Ali said Israel should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Lebanese territory. Should Israel continue to ignore the U.N. resolutions and escalate its aggressive acts against the civilian population, he said it would jeopardize the peace and security of the entire region. The collusion and support of the United States enabled Israel to continue its attacks against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, he added.

Kuwaiti representative 'Ali F. al-Zaid said the continued Israeli aggression showed its contempt for the United Nations and the norms of international law. The United States' veto of the Security Council's resolution this morning had once again protected the aggressor, he added.

Speaking on behalf of the 10 member states of the European Community, Belgian representative Edmonde Dever condemned the Israeli invasion as a flagrant violation of international law that had caused massive human sufferings. She called for an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. The ten reiterated their belief that the PLO should be associated with any negotiations on the Middle East, she declared.

Romanian representative Teodor Marinescu said that his government condemned the unprecedented scale of aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people. He demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities, full implementation of a cease-fire, and Israel's withdrawal of troops from Lebanon and from all occupied Arab territories.

Malaysian representative A.W. Oardin said Israel's aggression against Lebanon was concrete evidence of its intention to annihilate the Palestinian people and deprive them of their right to a homeland. The General Assembly at this session must take action immediately to end "the Israeli holocaust against the Palestinian people."

New Zealand representative Harold Francis said his country had consistently held that a key element in achieving a peaceful settlement must be the realization of the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people. Israel's continued refusal to recognize those rights and to accept the possibility of the establishment of an independent Arab Palestinian state was a major obstacle to peace, he noted.

Madagascar representative Blaise Rabetafika said the Israeli aggression was the outcome of the hegemonistic intentions of the Zionists and of the complicity and protection by certain countries. At the heart of the problem was the question of Palestine -- the need for respect of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. He urged the United Nations to take specific measures to put an end to the aggression and bring peace to the Middle East.

Withdrawal Deadline Set

OW270313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The General Assembly in a resolution adopted this afternoon demanded that Israel cease fire immediately and withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally from Lebanon no later than 6 a.m. (Beirut time) on June 27, 1982.

The resolution, sponsored by dozens of Third World countries, was approved by a vote of 127 in favour to 2 against (the United States and Israel), with no abstentions. The General Assembly took this action after the United States vetoed early this morning a Security Council draft resolution demanding an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Under the resolution, the General Assembly decided to support fully the demands contained in Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 which demanded that Israel withdraw all its military forces to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon and all parties to the conflict cease all military activities in Lebanon.

The General Assembly demanded that Israel comply with all the above provisions no later than 6 a.m. (Beirut time) on June 27, 1982. The General Assembly urged the Security Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to implement Resolutions 508 and 509, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The General Assembly called on all members and other parties to respect strictly Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence. The General Assembly reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people. The General Assembly decided to adjourn the 7th emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the president of the latest regular session of the assembly to resume its meetings upon request of member states.

POSSIBILITY OF IRANIAN INVASION OF IRAQ EXPLORED

OW300528 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Shuai Peng: "Whether To Cross the Border Or Not"]

[Excerpts] Tehran, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Iraq-Iran war being fought on Iranian territory is drawing to an end. However, this is not tantamount to saying that the war itself is coming to an end. Iraq announced on 20 June that it would withdraw all its troops from Iran within 10 days in order to seek a cease-fire, but Iran dismissed this as a scheme and refused to cease fire. Iranian troops are not attacking the withdrawing Iraqis. For some time, Iranian leaders have spoken evasively on this question -- they have openly or privately implied an attempt to carry the fight into Iraq. Is Iran's next military operation to push the war into Iraqi territory? This question is being closely watched by the Gulf countries -- and not only by the Gulf countries alone. For the Iranian authorities, this is not an easy decision to make; they must very carefully consider before making it. Iranian leaders have time and again declared that the war will not be brought to an end as long as the conditions for ending the war are not fulfilled. As people know, the Iranian authorities have repeated stated three conditions for ending the war: 1) Iraq must withdraw all troops from Iranian territory. 2) Iraq must pay war reparations to Iran. 3) The aggressor must be determined by impartial international personages.

People now note that the three conditions have actually greatly changed as a result of recent successive Iranian victories on the battlefield. Iran's present conditions for ending the war are: 1) The overthrow of the regime of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. What is not explicitly said is that a pro-Iran, Muslim regime be set up in Iraq. 2) Iraq must pay war reparations to Iran. According to reports, an international mediator disclosed that the concrete amount of war reparations demanded by Iran is \$50 billion. It is reported that oil-producing, rich Gulf countries are prepared to pay \$25 billion for Iraq. Recently, however, Iranian President Khamene'i has openly demanded \$150 billion in war reparations.

"Exporting revolution" is the established principle of the Islamic regime in Iran, although this principle may be interpreted differently at different times and under different circumstances. Thus, first, Iran will do everything it can, in the wake of victory on the battlefield, to overthrow Saddam Husayn and set up a pro-Iran Islamic regime in Iraq.

Iran is also aware that it is not enough to confine military operations within its own territory if it intends to overthrow Saddam Husayn. To do so, it must push the war into Iraqi territory and thus bring pressure to bear on the present Iraqi regime and bring about a change in Iraq's domestic situation. However, to push the war into Iraqi territory, Iran must face a series of new problems.

First, the main part of the Iraqi army has not collapsed. It is reported that Iraq's losses in the two battles since the end of March were sustained mainly by its paramilitary forces and frontier guards. People expect Iranian troops to meet with stubborn resistance if they invade Iraq.

Second, although Shi'ite Muslims constitute the majority of Iraq's population, it is reportedly questionable whether they would welcome invading Iranian troops and an Islamic regime of the Iranian type.

Third, by invading Iraq, Iranian troops would raise the question of Persians invading Arab territory. In that case, how the Arabs would react would be a serious question. Syria and Libya have supported Iran in the Gulf war, but it is reported that they would change their attitude once Iranian troops marched into Iraq.

Fourth, the superpowers have begun to speak about this question. They have openly indicated that they would intervene for fear that the development of the war would disrupt their balance of power in this region.

In brief, pushing the war into Iraqi territory would raise new difficulties and raise a series of complicated questions. It is for this reason that Iranian leaders have not yet made any definite statements on this question. There is no rancor in the world that cannot be dispelled over a thousand years. The war will eventually come to an end. Now the overwhelming majority of world countries appear to hope that the balance of power in the Gulf and the Middle East will not be disrupted and stability in this strategically important region will be maintained. The present is a critical time to see whether or not this hope can be realized.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN MEETS KUWAITI ECONOMIC GROUP

OW301125 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] First Secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee Xiang Nan met with (Gepuda), (Jiade) and (Maiji) of the Kuwaiti Arab Economic Development Fund and their wives at the (Xihu) guest house on the morning of 29 June.

At the meeting, Xiang Nan said: Historically speaking, close relations existed between Fujian and the Arab world. Some 100,000 Arabs lived in Quanzhou in ancient times. Mosques, Arab tombs and other historic sites in Quanzhou testify to the cultural exchange and friendship between the Arab and Chinese people in ancient times. Xiang Nan said: Flowers are in full bloom in Fujian all the year round. I hope that the friendship between us, like the blooming flowers, will remain evergreen.

Chief Engineer (Gepuda) said: We have been very warmly received in Fujian. The Chinese people are very modest and friendly.

Present at the meeting were Hu Ping, Zhang Yi, (Zhao Zhongxin) and other responsible persons of departments concerned.

YE JIANYING AWARDED COLOMBIAN ORDER OF DEMOCRACY

OW301629 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, today accepted an Order of Democracy in the grade of Extraordinary Grand Cruz awarded to him by the Camara (house of representatives) of Colombia.

Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, received the order on behalf of Chairman Ye at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Representing President Aurelio Iragorri Hormaza of the Camara, Zamir Eduardo Silva Amin, leader of the Camara delegation, presented the medal and the certificate to Vice-Chairman Zhu.

Feisal Mustafa Barbosa, member of the Camara, announced the Camara's resolution on the conferment. He said the resolution noted that Ye is known for promoting the democratic life of the People's Republic of China and has devoted his intelligence and wisdom to democracy.

The resolution stated: "In view of Chairman Ye Jianying's deeds and his long-standing service to his motherland and his contributions to the promotion of the friendship between Colombia and China, the Camara of Colombia has decided to confer upon him the Order of Democracy in the grade of Extraordinary Grand Cruz."

Vice-Chairman Zhu said: "Chairman Ye Jianying asked me to convey his heartfelt thanks to the Camara of Colombia for the lofty honor conferred upon him. He holds that this is not only an honor for himself but a valuable expression of the Colombian people's sincere friendship for the Chinese people and a symbol of everlasting fraternal friendship between the people of China and Colombia as well."

Vice-Chairman Zhu asked the Colombian guests upon their return home to convey the regards of Chairman Ye Jianying, the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the Chinese people to Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, President Iragorri Hormaza of the Camara and the Colombian people.

Present on the occasion were members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Zhang Pinghua, Liu Danian and Zhang Binggui; Deputy Secretary General of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Gao Dengbang; and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu.

Also present were members of the delegation from Colombia's Camara, and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Colombian Embassy here Ricardo Samper.

Later, Zhu gave a banquet on behalf of the N.P.C. Standing Committee in honor of the Camara delegation.

The delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

TOURING TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES GUYANA

OW010107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0113 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Georgetown, 29 Jun (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions left here today after a week's visit to Guyana. Members of the delegation had visited industrial, agricultural and cultural establishments and met Guyana's trade union leaders and high government officials who spoke warmly of the friendship between the workers and people of the two countries. The Chinese trade union delegation will visit Venezuela, Colombia and Peru in its current South American tour.

61ST ANNIVERSARY OF CCP FOUNDING MARKED

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK011101 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Mountain Towers High But No Higher Than a Man -- in Celebration of the 61st Anniversary of the Founding of the CCP"]

[Text] Today is the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which is of historical significance, was held a year ago. This session scientifically summed up the party's historical experience since the founding of the nation and reaffirmed our adherence to the four basic principles -- the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the CCP and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Similar to the results of our party's correct, not incorrect, summation of experience in the past, the correct summation of historical experience this time greatly raised the ideological level of the entire party and strengthened unity throughout the entire party and army and among the people of all nationalities throughout the country. During the past year, we have scored fresh and gratifying achievements in all fields of our work. The national economy has begun to develop in a healthy way after the readjustment. The political situation characterized by stability and unity has become remarkably developed in the country.

The four basic principles are closely related and cannot be separated. Two of them are most important: One is adhering to the socialist road and the other is upholding the party's leadership. It is simply impossible to adhere to the socialist road without the party's leadership. In China, no other political force will be able to replace the CCP in uniting and leading the people of all nationalities throughout the country along the socialist road. This is a truth which has been repeatedly proved in the history of the Chinese revolution. On the other hand, whether the party's leadership is correct or wrong and whether it is strong or weak basically depends on whether or not the party is able to lead the people of the whole country in adhering to the socialist road. Without adhering to the socialist road, we cannot begin to talk about upholding the party's leadership.

Our experience in practice during the past year proves that in order to achieve the magnificent goal of building China into a strong modern socialist nation, we still need political guarantees and still need to do solid work in several aspects:

First, we must restructure our organs. In the future, we also must restructure our systems in an overall manner in order to overcome bureaucracy and raise our work efficiency. At present, the first stage of the work in restructuring the central party and government organs has basically been completed. New, crack leading groups, which are relatively vigorous, have been formed. The central authorities' decision on restructuring organs has won full support of the broad masses of cadres and masses inside and outside the party, and the work has been carried out much more smoothly than expected. In the next stage, the task of restructuring central party and government organs is still very heavy and should still be grasped firmly. The restructuring of party and government organs at provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels will also be carried out in groups in the latter half of this year or next year. One important item of work at present is to establish in a planned way a system of giving regular rotational training to cadres in order to raise the cultural, professional and managerial levels of the entire cadre ranks. This is to meet the needs of the modernization program. In the future, we also have to restructure the political and economic systems. The general goal of the restructuring in these fields is to develop the productive forces and to eliminate various drawbacks which are harmful to the realization of the four modernizations. We have to carry out this kind of restructuring at present and in future as well. If we do not carry out this kind of restructuring and let ourselves be tied up by bureaucracy, redtape, overstaffing, disputes over trifles among us and the aging of leading groups, we will not be able to effectively implement the policies of the party and the state no matter how correct they may be. Thus, our cause of building our country into a strong modern socialist nation will inevitably be seriously affected.

Second, we must deal blows at serious criminal activities which undermine our economy in order to safeguard the smooth progress of socialist construction. We must use both of our hands in developing socialist economy: One to uphold the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening our domestic economy have been proved correct and must be upheld for a long time to come. In the course of implementing this policy, flaws and shortcomings are inevitable but it is not difficult to improve on them. It is totally wrong if we doubt or negate the correctness of this policy because of rampant economic crimes in a certain period. However, on the other hand, we must also see that economic crimes in the previous 1 or 2 years were really serious. There were both international and domestic factors accounting for such a phenomenon. Thus, this demands we keep a clear head and persistently and resolutely do a good job of the struggle against criminal activities that undermine the economy. This is a manifestation of class struggle under the new historical conditions of our country's socialist society in the economic field. We must bear in mind the past lesson of aggravating class struggle, but we must not allow corrupt bourgeois ideas to corrupt our party, government, enterprises and army. We must abide by the party's principles and policies and the relevant regulations to carry this struggle through to the end, taking the law as the criterion and the facts as the grounds. Without this, we will not be able to correctly implement the open-door policy and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy, our economic cause will definitely deviate from the socialist orientation and we will not be able to do a good job of the modernization drive.

Third, we must develop socialist civilization in order to ensure the building of material civilization. The socialist country that we are building needs a high degree of both material civilization and spiritual civilization. Socialism is the initial stage of communism and is also a movement that pushes forward to communism. This movement forges ahead not merely relying on the growth of material wealth. Material wealth can make people happy or can make them corrupt. While concentrating all our energy on building modern material civilization, we must simultaneously develop socialist spiritual civilization in a big way, strive to turn people of all nationalities throughout the country, primarily the communist party members, the CYL members and the party's cadres, into people who have ideals, moral integrity and culture and who abide by discipline. The crux of socialist spiritual civilization is the communist ideals, beliefs and moral standards. We must maintain sharp vigilance, criticize and correct various evil trends of benefiting oneself at the expense of others and the erroneous ideas and practices of "looking at everything in terms of money," "birds die in pursuit of food, and human beings die in pursuit of wealth," and so forth. The process of building socialist spiritual civilization is identical with the process of encouraging righteousness and suppressing evil influences. We must uphold for a long time to come the campaign of "five stresses and the four beauties," the "civility and courtesy month" campaign, the campaign of learning from Lei Feng and the campaign in the army "to help armymen to have lofty ideas, good morality, knowledge and good health; to stress the army's standards of appearance and bearing, good manners and good discipline; and to fear neither hardship nor bloodshed or sacrifice" which have already been carried out. We must make them regular and systematic and get good results from them.

Fourth, we must consolidate the party and improve and strengthen party leadership in a planned and systematic manner. Party leadership must be upheld. Any phenomenon marked by the weakening of party leadership is harmful to our cause. To uphold and strengthen party leadership, we must improve party leadership. Because of 10 years of internal disorder, the situation marked by ideological impurity, organizational impurity and stylistic impurity within the party is quite serious. If such a situation is not basically improved, how can party leadership be strengthened? Therefore, the party Central Committee has on many occasions raised the question of party rectification. Actually, this task has been carried out all along. The investigation since the downfall of the "gang of four" has been a step in the party rectification effort. The current crackdown on serious criminal elements in the economic area is also a step in the party rectification effort.

The overall effort to turn chaos into order since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is especially a penetrating political, ideological and organizational rectification campaign. After a series of measures being taken, things in the party are improving, party fighting power is being restored. But we should still soberly realize that the problem of ideological impurity, organizational impurity and stylistic impurity within the party still remains to be further solved. We must uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts hitherto stressed by Comrade Mao Zedong, eliminate both "leftist" and rightist interference, and overcome all signs of subjectivism and bureaucratism marked by departure from the masses and from reality. We must uphold the party's sense of organization and sense of discipline and overcome various manifestations of weakness and softness. We must uphold the style of fighting amidst hardships and oppose the phenomenon of seeking privileged treatment and becoming corrupted. In the second half of this year, the 12th national party congress will be convened. This congress will surely turn over a new leaf in the history of the party. After the 12th national party congress, we will be guided by the demands of the new party constitution and will conduct, in a universal and penetrating manner among the whole party, education on fundamental knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, communist ideals and the party Central Committee's line and general and specific policies and education on the party's organizational discipline. We will adopt various ways to organize the whole body of party members to direct serious efforts toward study and carrying out of criticism and self-criticism. We will check whether we live up to the requirements for party membership, where we measure up or where we fall short, and how to correct ourselves where we have fallen short. On the basis of ideological education, we will take appropriate measures and further consolidate party organizations, so that our party can always maintain communist purity and always maintain strong fighting power.

One year ago, at the conference marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Hu Yaobang mentioned Mount Taishan by analogy and encouraged us to conquer the "eighteen bends," reach the "south gate to heaven", ascend the "peak of the jade emperor" and then push toward new summits. Those comrades who have been to the "peak of the jade emperor" must have noticed a line of small Chinese characters engraved on a rock: "A mountain towers high but no higher than a man." True, Mount Taishan is high, but as a man ascends its peak, how can it be higher? Similarly, the Chinese Communist Party leading the Chinese people to build a modern and powerful socialist country must traverse a fairly long rocky and bumpy path. But the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people can surely display the heroic spirit represented by the saying, "a mountain towers high but no higher than a man." They can realistically exert every effort to overcome various hazards and obstacles and to realize our grand goal!

Wang Zhen Article

OW011045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0208 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Article Written by Wang Zhen in Celebration of the 61st Anniversary of the Founding of the CCP, Entitled: 'Strengthen the Training and Education of Cadres on a Rotational Basis, Raise the Quality of the Cadre Ranks'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 30 June (XINHUA) -- Today is the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP. On each anniversary of the founding of the party, we always review the past, ponder the present and look forward to the future. This has become the traditional custom of a Communist Party member. As an old party member, this feeling is even more conspicuous. In celebration of this year's party anniversary, I feel that the pressing task now facing us is to act upon the plans of the central authorities in strengthening the training and education of cadres on a rotational basis, particularly the young and middle-aged cadres, and to enhance the quality of the cadre ranks.

For 61 years our party has led the people of all nationalities throughout the country in overcoming countless difficulties and obstacles, finally defeated the strong enemies at home and abroad, won nationwide victories in the revolution and scored tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and construction after suffering several major setbacks. During the protracted revolutionary struggles and practice in construction, our party has reared and trained a large number of outstanding cadres in running the party, the army and the country, and has formed a mighty army of cadres today, including cadres of the older, middle-aged and younger generations. In today's cadre ranks, there are proletarian revolutionaries and revolutionary veteran cadres of the older generation who have tempered themselves and withstood severe tests hundreds and thousands of times and who have a high communist consciousness, a firm party spirit and rich experience in past struggles. They are a mainstay of the party and the country. There are also middle-aged cadres who grew up just before or after the founding of the nation. They are full of vitality. Serving as a link between the past and the future, they have already become the backbone in various fields. There are also young cadres who are growing vigorously and healthily under the party's cultivation. They represent the future of the party and the motherland. Such a contingent of cadres is the most valuable wealth of the party and the nation and the hope of the socialist modernization program.

However, we must also soberly realize that our cadre ranks still lag far behind the requirement of socialist modernization due mainly to the lack of attention to cadre training after the late 1950's. In particular, during the 10 chaotic years of internal turmoil, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques reversed right and wrong, and juggled black and white. They praised those clowns with "horns on their heads and bristles on their bodies" as "heroes" while denouncing those cadres who studied assiduously and tried hard to acquire vocational skills as persons "following the road to become specialists without a socialist conscience." They frantically persecuted the broad masses of cadres and helped those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting, as well as chieftains of the rebels, to seize the leadership of some departments and localities. They fundamentally undermined the party's policy on cadres, frustrated the normal procedure of new cadres replacing the old, and seriously destroyed the education of the party's cadres and national education.

Today, the cadre issue involves two conspicuous problems: one is that the members of the leading bodies have become old and the other is that a considerable number of cadres lack modern professional knowledge, thus affecting the progress of the country's socialist modernization drive. These problems call for attention and solution.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has led the whole party in eliminating chaos and restoring order in an overall manner, once again reaffirmed the party's Marxist-Leninist line, and triumphantly achieved the goal of shifting the focal point of the party's work. The streamlining of the central party and government administrative organs which began earlier this year caused a change in the situation of the members of the leading bodies becoming old. The middle-aged and young cadres of the second and third generations are gradually assuming key responsibilities. This measure we have taken is long-term, farsighted and of great significance.

To raise the ideological level and professional abilities of young and middle-aged cadres and enable them to meet the requirements of the modernization program, the party Central Committee has called on us to immediately start educating and training cadres, to institutionalize this work and to do it regularly. In this way, cadres will be able to grasp the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the knowledge of modern science and technology faster and better. Thus, through several years' effort, remarkable achievements will be made in building a contingent of younger, educated, professional and revolutionary cadres, which the party and the people are looking forward to. Our country will then be brimming with greater vigor and our party's cause will flourish increasingly.

Now, the party Central Committee has clearly made it a rule that all cadres working in the departments of the party Central Committee and the state organs should at least acquire an education equivalent to that of a senior middle school or a technical secondary school in the next 5 years or so. In accordance with this rule by the party Central Committee, various areas, departments and units should make plans for rotational training of cadres in light of their actual conditions. Even college graduates must take such training. From now on, every cadre should leave his post for study after working for a period of time and then return to his work after studying for a period of time. This should become a regular system. In selecting and employing cadres in the future, an additional requirement must be met — how well they have acquitted themselves in study.

In rotationally training cadres, priority should be given to the study of professional knowledge and the science of socialist management. All cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels and cadres working in party and government organizations, should study the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's lines, principles and policies. Without doing so, the revolutionization of our cadre ranks will fail, and the realization of the four basic principles will not be guaranteed. However, judging from the current situation in our cadre ranks, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the study of professional knowledge and the science of management. If our cadres fail to make efforts to increase their professional knowledge and managerial abilities, they will be unable to meet the requirements of the modernization program and will encounter extremely large difficulties in domestic and foreign affairs.

It is necessary to use all means possible to rotationally train cadres. Party schools, cadre schools, institutions of higher learning and technical secondary schools should all actively take on this task. Various forms should be adopted to train cadres such as studying as resident or nonresident students and taking correspondence courses, television or radio courses. In addition to releasing cadres from work for study on a rotational basis and in a planned and organized way, it is necessary to encourage cadres to engage in study at their posts and during their spare time. Furthermore, every possible effort should be made to create conditions for their studies. In a word, our party and government departments at all levels should strengthen the education and training of cadres in every possible way in order to raise the quality of our cadre ranks.

The times require us to train cadres on a large scale and on a rotational basis. With a strong sense of responsibility for the party's cause and with an understanding of the urgent need for the realization of the four modernizations, all party comrades and cadres should vigorously and successfully do the work of training cadres on a rotational basis in the spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour.

In the revolutionary war years, our old cadres rendered outstanding, meritorious services by waging an arduous struggle. They made fresh contributions to the party and the people in the socialist revolution and construction. It is necessary to fully rely on these old cadres to educate and train cadres. As for those old comrades who still remain at their posts after the streamlining of the administrative structure, they are naturally dutybound to rotationally train cadres. Old comrades who have left the front line should also be very concerned about the maturity of young and middle-aged cadres; particularly, they should conscientiously summarize their rich experiences and let latecomers benefit from such experiences. All old cadres should do a good job in passing on their experiences to young and middle-aged cadres and in helping and guiding them. This is a duty they should fulfill to the party and the people.

Most of our middle-aged cadres who have experienced both the old and new societies have profound feelings for the party and the socialist cause. They shoulder heavy burdens in work and live a relatively hard life. The party and the people are concerned about them and hope that they will make efforts to improve themselves and bravely take on the historic responsibilities of carrying on the unfinished task, blazing the way to the future and making China prosperous and strong.

Large numbers of our young cadres are vigorous, go forward and dare to explore things. They are a generation full of promise. Because of the 10 years of internal disorder, they wasted some of their precious time. However, the party has now opened a bright road for them. Our young people should press forward with indomitable will, work and study hard and train themselves to become qualified personnel for undertaking the four modernizations as quickly as possible.

Our party has discovered, corrected and overcome its mistakes. This shows that our party is full of strong vitality and unconquerable. The current conditions of our cadre ranks are unsuited to the requirements of the modernization program, but this problem can certainly be solved through the concerted efforts of old, middle-aged and young cadres under the party's leadership. The party Central Committee's call for rotational training of cadres has received an enthusiastic response from party organizations at various levels and large numbers of cadres. Let us make concerted efforts to train large numbers of outstanding, qualified personnel for the socialist modernization of the motherland.

In commemorating the 61st anniversary of the founding of the CCP -- a glorious festival -- we deeply cherish the memory of Comrade Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, as well as martyrs who heroically sacrificed themselves for the revolution. We should make continuous efforts to accomplish the great cause pioneered by them.

Radio Commentary

OW010409 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Follow the Party Central Committee To Win New Victories"]

[Text] July 1 marks the 61st anniversary of the great CCP. In commemorating the party's birthday, we would like to extend high esteem to all party members and the people of all nationalities throughout the country working on all fronts. In keeping with the aspiration of the people and the party, the party Central Committee has, since the third plenary session, defined the correct line, principles and policies. Our national economy is advancing steadily in the course of readjustment; the vivid and lively political situation, characterized by stability and unity, has basically taken shape; the party workstyle, people's morale and social order are gradually improving. The development of socialist spiritual and materialist civilization is profoundly changing the appearance of our country. All these achievements represent a victory for the Marxist line adopted by the party.

In the current period of historical development, our general orientation is to follow the socialist road unswervingly with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as our guide; our general tasks are to unite with the people of all nationalities throughout the country and to realize the four modernizations, step by step, through self-reliance and arduous struggle so as to build our motherland into a powerful socialist state with a high degree of culture and democracy.

To uphold this general orientation and fulfill the general tasks, we must do well in the following four areas:

1. We must carry out reform of state organs and systems.
2. We must strike at the serious criminal activities in the economic field.
3. We must develop socialist spiritual civilization.
4. We must consolidate the party's rank and file and uphold and improve party leadership.

These four cardinal matters are the fundamental guarantee for upholding the socialist road and realizing the socialist modernizations.

The revolutionary course traversed by the Chinese people in the past decades shows that the CCP is the faithful representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities throughout China and also the core of leadership of China's socialist cause.

The party leadership is exercised through the implementation of the correct line, principles and policies, through ideopolitical work by party organs at all levels and through party members playing an exemplary role. While the upholding and improving of party leadership covers work in many aspects, the most important of all is that the party must control the party. In other words, party organs at all levels must put the focus of work on inspection and supervision of party members and cadres to keep track on how they implemented the party's line, principles and policies. In the meantime, it is also necessary to strengthen ideological and organizational building and to carry out education on communism and on party discipline and rules among party members in order to continuously enhance the party's fighting strength.

Our party keeps in touch with the broad masses through its members. As a political party in power, our party's workstyle has a bearing on government workstyle as well as on the people's morale. Each party member must treasure the title of honor for being a party member, strive to be fine sons and daughters of the party and set a good example to the masses. Each party member must bear in mind the pledge he made at the time he joined the CCP: A pledge to support the party's program, to implement the party's resolutions, to abide by party discipline and to dedicate one's life to the struggle for communism. Each party member, especially party cadre, must set his mind to serve the people wholeheartedly, maintain close ties with them, safeguard their interests at all times; he must be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts; he must engage in arduous struggle and must be honest in performing his official duties. He must never use public interests or engage in business in partnership for private gain; he must act as a model in developing socialist spiritual and materialist civilization. Comrades of the whole party! Compatriots throughout the country! Let us unite and follow the party central committee to win new victories!

Old Leaders Celebrate

OW302109 Beijing XINHUA in English 1658 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- More than 10,000 revolutionary veterans flocked to the Great Hall of the People here this evening to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the Communist Party of China.

Among them were party and state leaders, veteran revolutionaries, members of democratic parties and patriots who have cooperated with the Chinese Communist Party.

Shuai Mengqi, 85, who joined the party in 1926, told XINHUA that the gathering tonight showed the party's special concern and respect for the veteran revolutionaries. She now serves as adviser to the organization department of the CCP Central Committee.

Discussing the party's decision on the retirement of old cadres, Shuai Mengqi said that the decision and regulations in this regard "are entirely correct." She said: "Upon joining the revolution, we old comrades did pledge to work to the end of our lives for the realization of communism. But we are now getting old and are no more energetic. We must let younger comrades take up our posts." Shuai Mengqi said that she has proposed that she retire and do some lighter work suited to her physical conditions.

Liu Xiao, who led the party's underground work in Shanghai during pre-liberation days, attended in spite of illness. He said the Chinese Communist Party, which has withstood all kinds of tests since its birth, is becoming stronger and stronger.

"We are very pleased to see our party's fine tradition being carried forward and younger comrades in different posts working quite well," he said. Liu said that even though he is convalescing at home, he has work to do everyday. He is writing reminiscences on the party's history.

Burhan Shahidi, 88, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also attended the gathering. He said: "Today we are celebrating our party's 61st birthday. Though I'm not in good health, I'm glad to take part in this celebration."

Burhan Shahidi, of Uygur nationality, said: "Our great party has led the people of the whole country in a long and arduous struggle and won victory of the revolution. Now the people of all nationalities enjoy equal rights. This makes me extremely happy. Our party, state and people have a bright future. Though I'm old, I want to continue my work for the party."

The cultural evening featured Beijing operas, films, acrobatics and music.

The meeting was sponsored by the general office of the CCP Central Committee, the organization department of the CCP Central Committee, the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Ministry of Culture and other departments.

STATE ORGANS HOLD PARTY CONGRESS IN BEIJING

OW010421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- The fifth CCP Congress of the central state organs was held in Beijing from 22 to 30 June, the congress called on Communist Party members and staff personnel of the central state organs to restore and carry forward the fine traditions of the party and the state organs and to be model staff members, enthusiastic, progressive and cultured and with ideals and morality and observing discipline. It called on them to turn the central state organs into examples in promoting the material and spiritual aspects of socialist civilization.

Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, addressed the congress. He said that convening of the congress is an important event in the political life of the central state organs and that it has proceeded well. Comrade Wan Li comprehensively expounded the excellent domestic political and economic situation and the task we are facing. He stressed that the central state organs have scored great achievements in streamlining their structure but that a great deal of work remains to be done. The purpose of the streamlining is to overcome bureaucracy, improve work style and enhance work efficiency and quality. He urged the party organizations at all levels of the state organs to efficiently manage party affairs, correctly carry out party's ideological and political work, take a clear-cut political stand and be bold in commending good people and good deeds and in conducting criticism. Party committees of the state organs should be strengthened. Whether the work of our organs is good or bad depends on the party members, especially the party's leading cadres. It is necessary to further improve the party's work style, earnestly restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions, brace up, stick to the truth, not save face and be bold and good at exercising leadership to ensure the thorough implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. Every party member, especially every senior cadre of the party, should enhance his ideological awareness of the need to serve the people and be their public servants. He should work for public and not private interests and play the role of exemplary vanguard so that the central state organs can really become examples for the whole country.

Song Yiping, secretary of the provisional party committee of the central state organs, delivered a work report to the congress on behalf of the provisional party committee. His report was entitled: "Strengthen Communist Ideological Education, Enhance the Fighting Strength of the Organs' Party Organization and Carry Forward Still Better the Exemplary Role of the Central State Organs."

Song Yiping said in his report: The provisional party committee of the central state organs has been working since its establishment 2 years ago. The party's organizational life of the central state organs' various departments has now become relatively healthy, the political and ideological level of party members has improved and the sense of organizational discipline among them has been enhanced. With unhealthy practices overcome, the party's fine traditions have been restored and brought into play. Since the completion of initial consolidation, the state organs have improved their work efficiency. The features of the central state organs have undergone gratifying changes, and the work of party organizations of these organs has made fresh headway.

Song Yiping said: The central task for the party organizations at all levels of the central state organs in the days to come is to unswervingly implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; strengthen and improve the leadership of the organs' party organizations; carry out extensive ideological and political work; turn the above-mentioned party organizations into strong pioneering organizations of the working class; and do a still better job to ensure and supervise the implementation of all work assignments given by the party Central Committee and the State Council. He emphasized: No matter what kind of work they do, what kind of positions they hold or how long they have been in the party, all party members working for the central state organs must primarily realize that as ordinary party members they must enjoy no special privileges in face of party organizations, act in accordance with the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" in a well-disciplined manner, conscientiously accept the supervision of the party organizations and the masses and firmly impose strict self-discipline according to the criteria set for party members.

Song Yiping urged the party organizations in the state organs to continually and competently carry out ideological and political work in restructuring the organs and making sure that the task of restructuring the central state organs and of reforming the systems will be carried through to the end. He said: Efforts must be made to support the work of newly promoted middle-age and young leading cadres, bring into full play the role of old comrades who have either retired or are on convalescent leave in passing on their experience and helping and guiding young cadres. Attention must be paid to the work of achieving unity in helping organs merge and in forming new leading groups, to the work of training cadres on a rotational basis and to the work of making appropriate arrangements for the cadres in the study of politics, theory, vocation, technology and general knowledge.

Dwelling upon the efforts to strike at serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, Song Yiping said: We must impartially and sternly deal with those party members who are involved in serious crimes in the economic sphere, no matter what unit they belong or who they are. We must resolutely get rid of these degenerates to ensure the purity of our party organizations and of the leading organs of our government. He said: We are now faced with the serious struggle against corruption by bourgeois ideas and for socialist ideas. Among the cadres of state organs, we must carry out education to oppose corruption by bourgeois ideas and uphold communist ideas. We must educate these cadres to consciously transform their world outlook; resolutely foster communist outlook and concept on moral standards; keep in mind the party's basic purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, the party's final lofty goal of realizing communism and our party's basic goal of becoming the pioneer of the working class; and forever maintain the party members' purity for communism.

Song Yiping said in conclusion: The responsibility of the party organizations of all state organs is to watch and supervise, by means of ideological and political work, all party members, including all administrative and leading cadres, and to check their views, workstyle of work, moral standards and systems in implementing policy and how they observe party discipline, and get in touch with the masses to help administrative cadres overcome bureaucracy and raise their work efficiency.

We must bring into full play the spirit of upholding the truth and casting aside all considerations of face, persistently uphold the party's principles and maintain its purity. We must not only have the courage and the ability to struggle against all erroneous views, incorrect practices and unhealthy tendencies running counter to the party's line, but also dare to commend and do propaganda work for good people and deeds among party members. We must not only make sure that party members fulfill their obligations, but also protect their rights.

The congress elected the deputies of the central state organs to attend the 12th National CCP congress and the fifth CCP committee for the central state organs.

PENG CHONG ADDRESSES MEETING LAUDING KMT LEADERS

OW300815 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Jun 29 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee held a meeting this morning at the auditorium of the CPPCC National Committee to commemorate the centenary of the births of Cheng Qian and Shao Lizhi.

Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, spoke at the meeting. He expressed his profound feelings and deep respect for Cheng Qian and Shao Lizhi.

Ulanhu, Political Bureau member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and CPPCC National Committee; Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee; and responsible persons of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and the NPC National Committee.

In his speech, Peng Chong pointed out: General Cheng Qian and Mr Shao Lizhi were both noted patriots and genuine friends of the CCP who made important contributions to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause. General Cheng Qian plunged himself into the mighty torrent of the democratic revolution when he was still young. He followed China's revolutionary predecessor Dr Sun Yat-sen and actively participated in the 1911 revolution, the expedition against Yuan Shikai, the defense of the Constitution and the suppression of Chen Jiongming. When Dr Sun Yat-sen died, General Cheng Qian continued to support the three cardinal policies of alliance with the USSR, acceptance of CCP members in the Kuomintang and benefits to workers and peasants and took concrete steps toward cooperation with the communists. During the 1926 north expedition, General Cheng Qian served as commander of the 6th Army of the National Revolutionary Army while Comrade Lin Boqu served as our party's representative. They cooperated with each other and won many battles for the north expedition. After the 7 July incident of 1937, the CCP called for unity against Japan and proposed the formation of a national united front against Japanese aggression. General Cheng Qian led his units to oppose the Japanese imperialist aggression, expressed support for the second cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP and helped a number of communists and progressive personages in their struggle against Japanese aggression. On 4 August 1949, during the later stage of the war of liberation, in disregard of criticism and opposition by Kuomintang diehards, he and General Chen Mingren, commander of the 1st Army Corps of the Kuomintang, declared their defection to the people's revolutionary ranks. Their action expedited the defection of other Kuomintang generals and the total collapse of the Kuomintang reactionary rule.

During his youth Mr Shao Lizhi devoted himself to journalism. He was cofounder of SHENZHO RIBAO, MINLI BAO and MINGUO RIBAO, which vigorously spread democratic thinking and opposed feudal forces and imperialism.

As a noted Kuomintang veteran, he took part in the Kuomintang-CCP talks on many occasions and strongly pushed for cooperation between the two parties. As member of the Kuomintang delegation to the Chongqing negotiations in 1945, he played an important role in the signing of the "double 10 agreement." The next year, the Kuomintang authorities flagrantly scrapped the "double 10 agreement" and the agreement on political consultation, launched all-out civil war and convened the so-called "national assembly." At the time Mr Shao Lizi flatly refused to participate in the election and continued to stick to the just stand of the Kuomintang democratic faction. This was extremely commendable. Prior to the total collapse of the Nanjing Kuomintang Government in 1949, Mr Shao Lizi and Mr Zhang Zhizhong came to Beijing as members of the peace talks delegation and negotiated the "internal peace agreement (draft)." The peace talks failed as the Nanjing Government refused to sign the agreement. With the failure of the peace talks, they decided not to return to Nanjing and firmly took the new course of cooperating with the CCP.

Peng Chong said: After the founding of the PRC, General Cheng Qian and Mr Shao Lizi were very active in the first plenary session of the CPPCC and took part in founding the central people's government. They respectively held important government, military, NPC and CPPCC posts. General Cheng Qian was even elected vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. After the founding of new China, these two old patriots genuinely cooperated with the CCP and showed great enthusiasm and sense of responsibility toward the people's cause. They made important contributions to the motherland's socialist revolution and construction and the consolidation and development of China's united front. They were respected by the people.

Peng Chong said: General Cheng Qian and Mr Shao Lizi were both brilliant leaders of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. They played important roles in strengthening and developing unity between the CCP and other democratic parties. Today, on the centenary of the births of General Cheng Qian and Mr Shao Lizi, our great motherland has entered a new historical period. We should strengthen unity and cooperation between the CCP and the various democratic parties. We should establish a relationship with friends outside our party that enable us to show utter devotion to each other and share honor or disgrace together. We should further develop the present excellent situation and jointly contribute to building China into a strong, modern socialist country with highly advanced democracy and civilization.

Peng Chong concluded: General Cheng Qian and Mr Shao Lizi contributed to the first and second cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP. During their lifetime they showed deep concern for the reunification of the motherland and made relentless efforts in this regard. Anyone who has contributed to the reunification and unity of our great nation deserves to be commemorated and eulogized by us. Realizing the great cause of reunification of our motherland is the unshirkable lofty mission of every Chinese, including Overseas Chinese, with lofty ideals and of the Kuomintang authorities. We are willing to work together with every Chinese to achieve the early reunification of our motherland, to speed up socialist modernization for the benefit of our future generations and to write a new page in the brilliant history of the Chinese people.

Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, gave a detailed account of the lives of Cheng Qian and Shao Lizi.

Qu Wu said: Bringing about the return of Taiwan and realizing the reunification of our motherland are a common aspiration of the Chinese people, including those in Taiwan. In commemorating Comrades Cheng Qian and Shao Lizi, we hope that Kuomintang military and government personnel in Taiwan and abroad will learn from their patriotism, enthusiastically respond to the principles and policies set forth by Chairman Ye Jianying on Taiwan's return to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification, and promote an early resolution of the problems of resuming postal and transportation service and trade as well as exchanges in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

We are all descendants of Huangdi. We should win glory for our ancestors and bring benefit to our offspring. We should join hands, carry out Dr Sun Yat-sen's behests and pool our efforts in building a peaceful, reunified, prosperous and strong new China. In this way we can comfort Comrades Cheng Qian and Shao Lizi their graves.

Also present at the meeting were chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee Wang Kunlun and Vice Chairmen Qian Changzhao, Zheng Dongguo, Gan Cisen, Wu Maosun, Jia Yibin, Hou Jingru and Sun Yueqi.

Peng Youjin, Li Ding, Cu Tunan, Wang Guangying, Ye Shengtao, Zhou Gucheng, Huang Dingchen, Sun Chengpei, Cai Xiao and Zhang Jingli, responsible persons of departments concerned, democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, also attended the meeting by invitation. More than 1,000 persons from various sectors attended today's meeting.

THIRD NATIONAL CENSUS GETS UNDERWAY 1 JUL

Enumerators, Supervisors Ready

OW301231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- More than 5 million census enumerators and supervisors in the country had entered their areas of responsibility and everything made ready for the national census to be conducted at "zero hour" of July the first.

Census takers are already busy visiting the families in order to acquaint themselves with all the members and locations of their houses in the enumeration areas, while at the same time instructing the people how to fill out the 19-item questionnaire of the third national population census. These enumerators and supervisors have attended training courses for 7 to 10 days in line with the instructions of the population census office under the State Council. After two or three tests, those who pass become census takers. 37,000 census takers in Beijing, after undergoing tests, have been certified.

In June, leaders of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held telephone conference calls or gave T.V. talks mobilizing the people in their localities, urging them to actively cooperate in the third national population census so as to make it a success. At the same time, meetings were convened to check preparatory work in order to obtain a census accuracy.

Census Begins

OW010250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- "Ah ah....." the wail of an 8-pound new born baby boy by a T.V. factory worker at the No 3 hospital attached to the Beijing medical college at 11:41 p.m. June 30 announced that it has become one of the latest citizens to be counted in new China's third national census. The third population census begins today with zero hour as its reference time.

Since 8 o'clock this morning census enumerators in the country's 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (except Taiwan) have been going from house to house, with portfolios in their hands, along their routes, or posted at census stations. The census of Taiwan Province will be included in the census through statistics published by the Taiwan authorities.

The most striking aspect of this census is the mobilization of nearly everyone in this most populous country in the world. All working citizens of the country have been given time off to have their census taken.

In Beijing, around 140 officials of some 35 foreign embassies as well as United Nations' Fund for Population Activities this morning are visiting 21 census stations in neighborhood committees, schools, factories and communes where the census is being taken. More will be visiting census stations in the coming two days.

The country is spending 360 million yuan on the current census, not counting the wages of the five million enumerators who are being paid by their own workplaces. The United Nations is also contributing 15.6 million US dollars to the Chinese census, mostly for 21 computers for tabulation.

In the past month a comprehensive publicity campaign has tried to tell the people that the count has everything to do with their own interests in a country with a planned economy. The rest of the census data will be fed later to various government departments for planning the training of midwives, the number of nursery schools, schools, colleges, and employment as well as the production of food, clothing and houses.

Though people of Chinese descent are scattered in many parts of the world, China does not recognize dual nationality.

China was one of the very first countries to carry out a statistical survey of its population. According to "Eastern Han Dynasty Annals", there were 13,550,000 people in 2200 B.C. "The Book of Rites" of Zhou Dynasty (11 century B.C. to 221 B.C.) says: "All people, who have grown teeth, are to register at government offices".

Zhao Ziyang Registers

OW010850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang and other party and state leaders this morning went to the Zhongnanhai census registration station in the capital's western city district to register for themselves and their families.

Premier Zhao told reporters there that the national census is fundamental work and of great importance to China's socialist modernization program. He said that successful completion of the census will depend mainly on the initiative and cooperation of all the people. He emphasized that it is the duty of every citizen to respond truthfully to census questions and that this is a contribution to socialist modernization.

The premier went on to say that "The staff participating in the national census work has already put a lot of work into study and training. Now is the crucial moment of taking the census. We must start this work well and end it well."

Chen Muhua, state councillor and head of the State Council's census leading group, told reporters: "The current national census is a big investigation of the conditions in China. It is of very great significance for mapping out future plans in economic construction and for making policy."

Also joining the census registration at the station were Xi Zhongxun, Kang Keqing, Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Peng Chong, Liao Chengzhi, Ulanhu and Zhou Pelyuan.

Chen Muhua Discusses Census

OW302105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and feted Dr. Rafael M. Salas, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and Dr. Nafis Sadik, assistant UNFPA executive director, this evening. Councillor Chen thanked the two UNFPA officials for visiting China on the occasion of its third national census, July 1, and for the efforts of UNFPA and other organizations on behalf of the census. All of them said they were satisfied with the cooperation between China and the UNFPA. Present at the meeting and dinner was Nessim Shallon, co-ordinator of operational activities for development of United Nations system in China. Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Li Chengrui, director of the population census office under the state council, were also present.

RENMIN RIBAO Urges Quality

HK010316 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Li Chengrui [2621 2052 3843]: "High Quality Must Be Attained in Census Work" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The third national census is a large-scale social investigation of the actual condition and national strength of our country. Its objective is to collect information on population distribution and the social and economic structure of our country in order to provide a basis for developing national economic development plans, arrange for the people's material and spiritual life and stipulate population policies and plans. To attain this objective, the information collected in the census must be relatively reliable and accurate. In other words, high quality must be attained in census work, with quality being the key issue. In the "instruction on seriously doing a good job in the third national census," the CCP Central Committee and the State Council pointed out: "We must ensure the quality of all aspects of work;" "In accordance with the general plan and demand of the national census, the people's governments at all levels must make detailed arrangements and do a good job in every aspect of work, centering on raising the accuracy of the data collected in the census." In this respect, what are the areas in which errors are likely to occur during the census? How do we implement quality control? How do we do a good job in every aspect of work centering on raising the accuracy of the data of the census? These are questions that all census workers must seriously study and solve. They are also questions that people from all walks of life are concerned about. I would like to give my opinion on these questions on the basis of the experience of the pilot census carried out in all localities and I hope they can serve as a reference

I

In raising the accuracy of the census materials, we must try in every possible way to lower the rate of errors of census materials. To achieve this, we must study and investigate possible errors and their respective relations at every stage of the census work. In general, the census work can be divided into two phases: First, registration of the census, that is, collection of data; and second, treatment of data, that is handling the census materials by manual calculation or by using computers to process the data and obtain the results of the census.

Registration of the census is the basis of the work. Only if the materials registered are accurate can the final results be accurate. If there are many errors in the registration of the census, no matter how accurate we are in processing the data, we will not be able to obtain correct results. These errors in registration are primary errors. Eliminating the primary errors is the most important part of the census. We must mobilize the broad masses of people and cadres to try their best to fulfill this task.

In the course of processing the data, new errors, or secondary errors, may occur. The processing of the data can be summarized into four stages: 1) The collection of the major figures (total population, sex, nationality, education level and so forth) of the census which are carried out by manual operations; 2) the coding of all registered census materials, that is, changing all registered census information into codes that are "understood" by computers; 3) record these codes in computers; and 4) use computers to logically inspect recorded materials while operation and tabulation are carried out. In the course of processing the data, errors may occur at every stage. Comparatively speaking, it is easier to eliminate secondary errors than primary errors, since the processing of data is done by specialists, whereas the census registration is a social activity involving thousands and thousands of households. However, we still lack experience in coding, recording and operating electrical calculators. Moreover, since these tasks are concentratedly carried out in counties and provinces, the workload is heavy and there are many links. Thus, it is very likely that errors may occur. In the pilot census in some places, there were only a few coding and recording errors.

However, in some places, the rate of coding errors was higher than that of registration errors. Therefore, it is important to seriously study and understand how to eliminate secondary errors.

Having understood how errors occur at different stages of the census, we can adopt specific measures to lower the rate of errors and raise the quality of work at all stages.

II

To ensure high quality in the census work, we must implement tight quality control over the work at all stages.

In accordance with the experiences of the pilot census in all localities, quality control in the census must be carried out according to the principle of "relying on the masses, defining responsibility, checking every step and short-term feedback [duanxian fangkui]."

1. ESTABLISH THE QUALITY CONTROL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM. The team leaders of the leading census teams under the people's governments at all levels have overall responsibility for census quality control work in the local districts. The chairman of offices for the leading census teams are responsible for the implementation of census quality control work in the local districts. Census offices at all levels should establish quality control teams and help the leaders grasp the various quality control work. Under the leadership of the census organs at all levels, we must make sure that the 4 million census workers, the 1 million census instructors, the 100,000 code compilers, the 4,000 recorders and the 1,000 computer personnel understand their responsibilities regarding the quality of the census work, so that they will actively participate in quality control work, be responsible, conscientious and meticulous and strive to eliminate errors at the grassroots and at the worksites.

2. ESTABLISH AN EXAMINATION SYSTEM FOR CENSUS WORK AT ALL STAGES. When census registration of a census district is completed, census instructors must promptly organize census workers to carry out examinations, including self-examination, examination through discussions and examination through division of tasks. First of all, the census workers should carry out self-examination. Second, they can invite the local elder residents and active members of the masses to carry out examination through discussions regarding the number of residents, number of people and sex. Finally, census instructors must organize the census workers to divide into groups according to special items. (For example, some groups would be responsible for checking blank spaces and duplications, while others would be responsible for checking sex, age, marital status and number of children.) In carrying out examinations, we must follow the stipulated instructions on manual logical examination to determine if there are any errors. If there are, we must correct them. In manually compiling work, coding and data recording, we must also adopt essential methods to carry out examinations. According to the materials collected in the pilot census, 50 to 85 percent of the errors can be eliminated at this stage by means of examination. This shows the very important role played by examinations in lowering the rate of error.

3. ESTABLISH AN EXAMINATION AND ACCEPTANCE SYSTEM AT EACH STAGE OF THE WORK. After examining the work at each stage, under the charge of senior cadres, examination and acceptance must be carried out in accordance with the stipulated criteria for quality (the maximum allowance for the rate of error) through simple and easy methods. If the quality of the work is up to standard after the examination, the materials can be passed on to the next stage for processing. The criteria for quality in examination and acceptance should be strict and advanced and can be attained through arduous work. We must consider the needs of those people who used the materials while keeping the working capacity of the census in mind. Examination and acceptance work must concentrate on the census districts at the grassroots level (production teams, residents committees). If the quality of registration is found not to be up to standard, we must check it again and, if necessary, do it over again until it is up to standard. This method of discovering and solving errors timely tallies with the principle of short-term feedback, and is beneficial to eliminating errors at the grassroots level and at the worksites.

Having established the system of examination and acceptance at all levels, we can thoroughly implement the quality control responsibility system.

4. BRING THE FUNCTION OF COMPUTERS INTO FULL PLAY SO AS TO ELIMINATE ERRORS. In the course of recording the data, we can make use of the functions of the "memory terminal" of the recording facilities and check the quality of some of the recorded items (an alarm will automatically sound if the recorded data does not meet requirements). After the data is recorded, we must use computers to carry out an overall inspection and rectification in accordance with the logical norms for inspection (for example, the sex of a couple must be opposite, people who are employed should not overlap with those who are unemployed) and with the well-organized editing procedures. The key lies in how to stipulate scientific logical norms for inspection and the methods for adjusting computers to meet our actual situation. The preliminary logical norms for inspection stipulated for the census of our country have been improved after being used in selected places. By the end of this year, these norms will be used in more selected places on a larger scale. If they are proven to be highly rational, they will be officially employed.

We must also note that apart from controlling the quality of the census registration, the provincial census organs must use scientific methods to select a few samples after the registration is completed. These samples will be investigated and checked by specially trained personnel of higher standards from organs at or above county level in the worksites in order to appraise the quality of the census registration in the autonomous regions, municipalities, provinces and throughout the country.

III

To ensure high quality in the census work, we must concentrate on raising the preciseness of census materials and do a good job of the work at every point.

1. A SNOWBALL-STYLE PILOT CENSUS AT ALL LEVELS. First of all, a pilot census was conducted in Wushi Municipality and Wushi County of Jiangsu Province under the charge of the census office of the State Council. Afterwards, a pilot census was carried out in 29 autonomous regions, municipalities and provinces, followed by a pilot census in 200 prefectural units and 2,000 county units. By carrying out a pilot census at four levels, not only can we test the methods for carrying out the census (national pilot census and provincial pilot census are carried out before methods are promulgated) but we can also gain practical experience at various stages of the census, train a large number of cadres so that they can learn the skills for the census work (including the skill of processing the data of the census by computers). This provides better conditions for improving the quality of the census. After completing each of the four stages of the census work, we then can sum up experiences, inspect the quality, analyze the reasons for errors, propose measures to eliminate errors and carry out quality feedback so as to further raise the quality of the following pilot census. Finally, we can publicize the experiences of quality control work of the pilot census at county level and practice them in the overall census.

2. GENERAL RECTIFICATION OF RESIDENCE REGISTRATION. The management system of residence registration is the basis for regular vital statistics and census. In order to attain high quality in census work, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous prefectures have carried out an overall rectification of the management of residence registration and have basically determined the situation of local residents. On the basis of rectifying the residence registration, we have compiled a file on residences for every census district. This has provided better conditions for the registration of the census. At the same time, we stress that the census should be carried out in every household and every person will be asked every item of the census, hence, the registration of residences can only serve as reference and should not be copied.

In this way, the census will be more accurate. The two tasks mentioned above are advance measures taken for the census. They are important conditions for ensuring the quality of the census.

3. MOBILIZE THE MASSES IN AN ALL-ROUND WAY. To obtain reliable data for the census, we must carry out widespread and indepth propaganda and mobilizations so that the 1 billion people will understand that the census complies with their basic interests. Hence, they will spontaneously report the facts. We must also put emphasis on educating the persons of all households who supply census information so that they will have a concrete understanding of the content of their declaration and do a good job in preparing their declaration in order to ensure that the reported information is accurate.
4. ORGANIZE, TRAIN AND MANAGE THE PROFESSIONAL RANKS OF THE CENSUS. Under the united leadership of the CCP committees and the people's governments at all levels, we must organize the census, coding and recording ranks within a short period of time. The members of these three ranks must be strictly selected and seriously trained in accordance with the stipulated conditions. In carrying out the work, we must grasp ideological education, instruction and management work so that they will overfulfill their tasks with a high degree of responsibility and with all their efforts; so that a high quality of work will be attained.
5. SERIOUSLY DO A GOOD JOB OF CENSUS REGISTRATION AND DATA PROCESSING. We must act in accordance with the requirement of "stability preciseness and completeness" in census registration, manual collection, and coding, recording and processing of data. Only when our work is stable can we ask for preciseness and completeness. On the basis of preciseness and completeness, we can suitably demand speed. However, if we one-sidedly demand speed, haste will only result in waste.
6. DO A GOOD JOB OF LOGISTIC SECURITY WORK. We must do a good job of logistic work under the principle of ensuring the fulfillment of all census tasks and practicing thrift in carrying out the census. We must do a timely and good job of allocating census funds; publishing, distributing and returning the documents and forms of the census; procuring and arranging the packaging and binding materials; transporting, storing and managing the forms; setting up reference rooms and providing places for recording the codes. Since negligence at any point in the work is likely to affect the quality of the census, we must guarantee the security of census materials so that the materials collected with innumerable hardships will not incur losses.

That the party and the people's government strengthen their leadership is the key to ensuring high quality in the census work. In carrying out the census in our country, we are not just depending on a small number of experts to fight in isolation, we must mobilize forces from all circles under the united leadership of the CCP committees and the people's governments at all levels to make a concerted effort, and integrate the widespread political mobilization with the well-organized organizational work. In view of the fact that a census is a multifaceted, complicated work with many procedures that are mutually balanced and overlapping, the census organizations at all levels must make use of the principle of systems engineering, integrate the actual situation and stipulate a scientific working schedule and a flow chart so that the work will be carried out in a systematic, orderly and coordinated way in all aspects. Then, we can ensure that the census work will be timely fulfilled and with high quality.

RENMIN RIBAO WRITES IN MEMORY OF ZHANG DINGCHENG

HK301501 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Tan Zhenlin, Su Yu, Jiang Yizhen and Wu Hongxiang: "A Staunch Fighter of the Party and the People -- in Memory of Comrade Zhang Dingcheng"]

[Text] Comrade Zhang Dingcheng was a long-tested proletarian revolutionary of our party, a staunch communist fighter and one of the chief founders of the West Fujian revolutionary base area.

Although he has passed away, his voice and appearance are still indelibly engraved on our memory.

Leader of the Masses in West Fujian Insurrection

Born in 1898 into a poor peasant family in Yongding County, Fujian Province, Comrade Zhang Dingcheng took part in farm work from childhood. He went to school on and off and was able to finish only primary school by the age of 18. The poor life during his juvenile period generated a strong hatred in him for the old society and a profound feeling for the laboring people. He longed to find a path for saving the country and people. For a time he studied traditional Chinese medical science and worked as a teacher, but the harsh social reality made him realize that none of these could relieve the people of their sufferings. The great May 4th Movement and the northern expedition inspired him. He profoundly realized that it was necessary for China to undergo a revolutionary reform. He took an active part in the anti-imperialist and antifeudal youth movements and peasant movements and accepted Marxism-Leninism in the course of his work. After the counterrevolutionary coup of 12 April 1927, the white terror reigned throughout the country. A large number of CCP members were brutally murdered in cold blood and quite a few wavering elements gave up party membership or retired from political life. It was in May of that year that Zhang Dingcheng resolutely led some members of the peasant association in his native place to join the Dapu peasant insurrection in Guangdong Province. Shortly afterward he joined the CCP.

In July 1927 the West Fujian CCP special committee sent Zhang Dingcheng to Yongding County's Xian District in the guise of a teacher to launch a peasant movement in preparation for an armed insurrection. He succeeded in mobilizing the masses in a very short time by setting up local party organizations, actively recruiting new party members, training key members of the peasant movement, running evening classes for the common people to publicize the revolutionary truth and arousing the class consciousness of the peasant masses. He successively led the masses in their struggle against levies and taxes, the struggle for borrowing grain from the landlords and the struggle for seizing and eating food in the homes of landlords. Thus, the CCP and CYL organizations and the peasant associations grew steadily in strength. A secret armed masses organization, the "Iron Blood Regiment," was also set up in a number of villages. On 30 June 1928, at the command of Zhang Dingcheng, thousands of peasants, holding local rifles and spears and shouldering local guns, stormed in force from all directions into the county seat. Brave and indomitable, the armed insurrectionary units boldly fought the enemy hand to hand and, after breaking open the prison, succeeded in rescuing the CCP members and revolutionary masses held in custody. After more than 2 hours of street fighting, the insurrectionary masses finally had to retreat from the city, but they still went on surrounding the county seat for 3 days. This greatly shocked the enemy and inspired the masses.

After the Yongding insurrection, the Red Army Battalion, the first Red Army unit in Fujian Province, came into being, with Zhang Dingcheng as its battalion commander and Comrade Deng Zihui as the party representative. Concentrating their forces on Xianan District, they launched an agrarian revolution, set up soviets, mobilized the masses to wage struggle against the feudal forces, abolished feudal land ownership and confiscated and distributed the land. At that time, the CCP Central Committee had not made specific regulations on the methods of distributing the land. Zhang Dingcheng and Deng Zihui went deep among the masses to conduct investigation and study and, by relying on the wisdom of the masses, instituted the method of taking the township (village) as a unit and distributing the land on a per capita basis. The distribution was based on the original cultivated land, taking away the surplus and making up for the deficiency. Rational and easy to practice, this method of distribution enjoyed the warm support of the masses. It also provided valuable experience for the agrarian revolution and won the praise of Comrade Mao Zedong.

Henceforth, Zhang Dingcheng, together with Comrades Luo Ming and Deng Zihui, led the party organizations and people in West Fujian in waging resourceful and indomitable struggles against the enemy. They succeeded in initially creating an armed independent regime of workers and peasants by linking together several armed insurrection areas such as Pinghe County's Changle, Longyan County's Baitu, Shanghang County's Jiaoyang and Yongding County, setting up county CCP organizations and arousing and arming the masses.

Fighting for the Consolidation and Development of West Fujian Revolutionary Base Area

In the first half of 1929 Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De led the Fourth Red Army to Fujian and, after wiping out the troops of warlords Guo Fengming and Chen Guohui, liberated the county seats of Changding, Longyan, Yongding and Shanghang. Zhang Dingcheng, together with Comrades Deng Zihui, Guo Diren and Fu Bocui, led the party organizations in West Fujian in organizing armed insurrections in various counties and actively coordinating with the main Red Army in battle. They fought against the local tyrants, burned the land deeds, distributed the land, opened warehouses for distribution of grain among the masses, organized the Red Guards and set up the soviets.

In July 1929 under the direct guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong, the First Congress of the West Fujian CCP Committee was held. This congress laid down the future general line for the West Fujian CCP Committee as follows: "Resolutely lead the masses in fighting for the realization of an armed independent regime of workers and peasants in West Fujian." After that, Zhang Dingcheng served one after another as chairman of the soviet government in West Fujian and Fujian. He resolutely carried out the resolution of the party congress and led the masses in launching the agrarian revolution in depth, establishing the soviet government at various levels, restoring and developing production and stabilizing the economy in the soviet areas. He also actively expanded the Red Army and waged indomitable struggles against the enemy in order to defend the revolutionary base area. After the third anti-"encirclement and suppression" campaign, the West Fujian base area became a large red area more than 300 li in length and breadth comprising more than 10 counties. Linking together with the south Jiangxi soviet area, it constituted a part of the central revolutionary base area.

A leader of the masses who grew up in the course of revolutionary struggle, Zhang Dingcheng kept in close contact with the masses and had substantial experience in practical struggle. He realized through practice that the erroneous views and policies of leftist adventurism were unworkable and were detrimental to the development of revolutionary struggle and he resolutely resisted and struggled them. In July 1930 he and Deng Zihui opposed Li Lisan's principle on leading the Red Army in West Fujian in an attack on Guangdong and, with Guangzhou as the center, bringing about a general insurrection in the three provinces of Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi. They proposed that the Red Army should exert all its strength in wiping out the warlords, civil corps and bandits in West Fujian and, after consolidating the base areas, advance to southern Fujian. He was subsequently criticized as a "neoright deviationist." In April 1931, under the influence of Wang Ming's leftist deviationist errors, the Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee decided to launch a movement for rooting out counterrevolutionaries in an attempt to eliminate the so-called "Social Democratic party." Zhang Dingcheng voiced a different view, and he was subsequently denounced for "vacillating on the question of rooting out counterrevolutionaries." He was prohibited from taking an interest in the movement to root out counterrevolutionaries. In November of the same year, he, together with Guo Diren, reported to Comrade Mao Zedong about the error of rooting out counterrevolutionaries in West Fujian. The latter instructed them to immediately set free the comrades held in custody after they returned to West Fujian, thus putting a stop to the erroneous movement for rooting out counterrevolutionaries. As a result of the series of "leftist" policies followed under the guidance of Wang Ming's leftist adventurism, the Red Army and base area in West Fujian suffered very great losses. Zhang Dingcheng was very much worried about this. In the spring of 1933 the CCP Central Committee under the sway of Wang Ming's leftist deviationist errors demanded that the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee resolutely carry out the so-called "attack line" by expanding the main Red Army to the maximum and concentrating all the economic force in the CCP Central Committee. In light of the actual situation in West Fujian, Comrade Luo Ming, who was acting secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee at that time, repeatedly wrote to the CCP Central Committee suggesting that the CCP Central Committee permit some areas in West Fujian to adopt policies suited to the actual situation in the localities.

The CCP Central Committee under the sway of Wang Ming leftist deviationist errors, however, vilified Luo Ming as a "right opportunist" and as carrying out a "flightist line." It also erroneously launched in West Fujian the so-called "Anti-Kyo Ming line" struggle, which was in fact a struggle against the correct line represented by Mao Zedong. Due to his support of Luo Ming's correct view, Zhang Dingcheng was again subjected to "ruthless struggle and merciless blows." He was criticized, dismissed from his posts and later transferred to Ruijin as a deputy people's commissar for grain in the central government. He was in fact sent to the grassroots level to engage in collecting grain. However, he was not rejected because of the blows but actively raised large amounts of grain.

Persisting in Guerrilla War for 3 Years

In October 1934 the main central Red Army was forced to make the Long March. Prior to the Long March, Comrade Mao Zedong said to Zhang Dingcheng: "You had better return to West Fujian. You are familiar with the conditions there and can persist in struggle and expand the revolutionary forces." At the end of 1934 Comrades Chen Yi and Xiang Ying agreed to his return to West Fujian to engage in guerrilla war. With Liu Yongsheng, Chen Machui and a small number of comrades, he immediately set out and, hiding by day and walking at night and tramping over hill and dale, succeeded in breaking through one enemy blockade after another and returned to Shanghang and Yongding soviet areas. The situation in West Fujian at that time was very serious. All the base areas had been occupied by the enemy and there were only a small number of guerrillas of the Red Army left in West Fujian. Furthermore, they had lost all contact with the CCP Central Committee and were at a loss as to what to do. The enemy, on the other hand, had concentrated a large number of regular troops, which was at one time as many as eight main divisions, to carry out repeated encirclement and suppression campaigns and inhuman acts of burning, killing and plundering against the people in West Fujian. Some cadres and masses were pessimistic and disappointed. After his return, Zhang Dingcheng did a lot of ideological work among the cadres and masses and succeeded in contacting the Eighth and Ninth Red Army Regiments. By concentrating superior forces, he succeeded in routing a regiment of the enemy's 83d Division and wiping out two battalions, thus greatly raising the morale of the masses.

In April 1935, Chen Tanqiu, Deng Zihui and Tan Zhenlin led a battalion of the 24th division of the Red Army in breaking out of the enemy's encirclement in Jiangxi and arrived in Yongding County to join forces with Zhang Dingcheng and other comrades. They held a meeting at Xixi in Yongding County to study and analyze the situation at that time. Zhang Dingcheng pointed out: It is now necessary to launch a flexible guerrilla war of a mass character and foster the idea of protracted struggle in accordance with Comrade Mao Zedong's methods. The meeting decided on the principle and policies for launching a guerrilla war in Western Fujian and set up the Southwest Fujian military and administrative committee with Zhang Dingcheng as its chairman to unify the leadership and command of the guerrilla war in the localities.

The 3 years of guerrilla war in Western Fujian were extremely arduous. The enemy employed various vicious and ruthless means in an attempt to bottle up and starve to death the guerrillas of the Red Army. Sharing weal and woe with the fighters, Zhang Dingcheng consistently preserved the spirit of revolutionary optimism and high morale. He repeatedly educated them not to divorce themselves from the masses under any circumstances but to strictly maintain discipline in relations with the masses and to work for the interests of the masses at all times. That was why the guerrilla of the Red Army always maintained the relationship of flesh and blood with the masses. A great many of the masses delivered grain, salt and information to the guerrillas at the risk of their own lives and tried every possible means to protect the cadres and fighters. Zhang Dingcheng also paid special attention to employing the policy of splitting off a number of people from the enemy camp.

In some localities where the conditions existed, he assigned some underground party members who had not revealed their identity or revolutionary masses to serve as bao [unit of 100 households] or jia [unit of 10 households] heads who, with the revolutionary dual policy of "a red heart under a white skin," covered up for the activities of the guerrillas and the struggle of the masses. Because the Southwest Fujian Military and Administrative Committee had adopted correct principles and flexible tactics of closely relying on the masses of the people and waged brave and indomitable struggle against the enemy, they finally succeeded in smashing the repeated "encirclement and suppression" campaigns of the enemy. The party organizations and the guerrillas of the Red Army not only preserved their strength but also developed. The 3 years of guerrilla war in West Fujian scored brilliant victories.

In 1937, when the Japanese imperialists intensified their aggression in China and the national crisis became more and more aggravated, the CCP Central Committee put forth the program for achieving a national anti-Japanese united front. At that time the Southwest Fujian Military and Administrative Committee was still unable to get into contact with the CCP Central Committee. After learning of the major policy decision of the CCP Central Committee from an Overseas Chinese publication published abroad, Zhang Dingcheng immediately consulted with Comrades Deng Zihui and Tan Zhenlin. They decided to resolutely implement the principle of the CCP Central Committee and send Comrade Fang Fang to Yanan to ask the Central Committee for instructions and submit reports. In order to carry out in West Fujian the policy of the national anti-Japanese united front proposed by the CCP Central Committee, Zhang Dingcheng, while paying attention to doing a good job of political and ideological work among the guerrillas and cadres of the Red Army and the masses, also extensively launched a mighty propaganda campaign for unity against Japanese aggression. Under the pressure of strong public opinion, the Kuomintang military authorities in West Fujian were forced to accept the peace negotiations. In the course of the negotiations, Zhang Dingcheng and other comrades, by adhering to principle and handling matters flexibly, succeeded in foiling the various attempts of the Kuomintang to wipe out our party and army through peace talks. In July 1937 an agreement was reached on the peace talks. At the end of 1937, in accordance with the instructions of the CCP Central Committee, the guerrillas of the Red Army in West Fujian were formed into the second detachment of the new Fourth Army with Zhang Dingcheng as commander of the detachment. On 1 March 1938, nearly 3,000 fighters made up of the sons and daughters of the people in West Fujian bade farewell to their elders and brethren and left the revolutionary base areas where they had fought many bloody battles. They hurried to the anti-Japanese front in Jiangsu and Anhui.

In July 1939 Zhang Dingcheng arrived in Yanan on the orders of the CCP Central Committee. On seeing him, Comrade Mao Zedong shook his hand tightly in great delight and said with deep feeling: "You are back now. As distance tests a horse's strength, so time reveals a person's heart." Later Comrade Mao Zedong talked to him on many occasions to inquire into the conditions related to the 3 years of guerrilla war persisted in by the people in West Fujian and the conditions of the new Fourth Army. Comrade Mao Zedong said: You have persisted in the guerrilla war for 3 years, preserved such a large number of cadres and armymen and also preserved some achievements of the agrarian revolution. This constitutes a great victory. The dogmatists say that we are "right deviationists," but it seems that it is we "right deviationists" who have done some work.

Taking Good Care of and Uniting Cadres

Wherever he worked, Comrade Zhang Dingcheng always proceeded from the party's cause and took good care of and united the cadres. Broadminded, just and upright, he always correctly implemented the party's organizational line and cadre policy.

In February 1943 the CCP Central Committee assembled a number of cadres at the regimental level or above for rectification and study at the second department of the central party school with Zhang Dingcheng as director of the second department.

Together with the CCP committee of the second department, Zheng Dingcheng resolutely carried out the principles for rectification put forth by the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, such as "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient" and "it is necessary to clarify ideas and unite the comrades," and resisted the serious errors of the "rescue movement." Zhang Dingcheng repeatedly stressed that the rectification was a movement for self-education and self-reform. He resolutely opposed the practice of "ruthless struggle," "merciless blows" and of forcing one's views on others. He called on everybody to dispel misgivings, speak out freely and manage to achieve the objective of "saying all you know and saying it without reserve" and of "blaming not the speaker but being warned by his words." All this helped to turn the rectification of the second department into a very lively democratic movement. Proceeding from the interests of the party and the people, everybody conscientiously practiced criticism and self-criticism. With respect to the comrade who had made self-criticism, they did not ridicule or discriminate against him but warmly welcomed and encouraged him. With respect to the shortcomings and errors of the cadre, they made a concrete analysis according to the specific conditions and from the dialectical historical point of view. They never bludgeoned the erring comrades. In this way they achieved the objectives of the rectification. What was more, they did not hurt a comrade by mistake. The rectification carried out in the second department of the central party school won the praise of Comrade Mao Zedong.

After the Seventh National CCP Congress, Zhang Dingcheng consistently dealt with cadre problems in the spirit of rectification. In 1947, when he presided over the work in the East China bureau of the CCP Central Committee, he made an important speech at a cadre conference convened by the bureau. In the light of the spirit of the rectification movement in Yanan, he brilliantly expounded on how to correctly understand and deal with cadres, particularly on how to deal with erring cadres. This played an important role in strengthening the building of the party ideologically and organizationally in the East China region.

Comrade Zhang Dingcheng was a good party member with a strong party spirit. He was consistently meticulous in preserving the unity and unification of the party. In the party, he always upheld the principle of "five lakes and four seas" and opposed the forming of small coteries; in using cadres he upheld the principle of having both ability and political integrity and appointing people on their merits in order to give play to the special ability of each person. He particularly abhorred the philistine style of appointing people by favoritism. For example, while he presided over the work in Fujian after liberation, he attached great importance to uniting the cadres. He treated all cadres equally without discrimination no matter where they came from and regardless of his relationship with them. In dealing with some major problems of history between the underground party and the guerrillas, he persisted in seeking truth from facts and strictly drew a distinction between ourselves and the enemy. This prevented many comrades from being wronged. His fine ideological style enabled the comrades under his leadership at that time to have peace of mind and to work cheerfully. Up to now, quite a few cadres in Fujian still miss him very much.

Comrade Zhang Dingcheng was always strict with himself and broadminded toward others. He was very modest and never allowed himself to be swayed by personal feelings. He never spoke ill of others behind their backs and was able to be highly tolerant of the interests of the party and the people. With respect to erring comrades, he enthusiastically cared for them politically and for their well-being, encouraging them to draw lessons from their mistakes, lay down the load on their minds and go on working for the party and the people. Though he was seriously ill in his later years, he was still concerned about the unity of the party.

Comrade Zhang Dingcheng was a veteran revolutionary fighter who enjoyed high prestige and commanded universal respect. However, during the "Cultural Revolution," he was maliciously harmed and seriously persecuted by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. At a public meeting to criticize and denounce him, he was so angry at hearing the fallacies vilifying the West Fujian revolutionary base area that he beat the floor with his walking stick and severely reprimanded:

"The West Fujian revolutionary base area was founded under the leadership of Chairman Mao and was paid for with the blood of innumerable revolutionary martyrs. Nobody can deny this!" These powerful words expressed the infinite love a faithful veteran party member cherished for the glorious history of the party and also reflected the extreme contempt he held for a band of counterrevolutionaries such as Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Lin Biao and the "gang of four" employed extremely vicious means to persecute, humiliate and torment Zhang Dingcheng, ruining his health. After the party smashed the "gang of four" in 1976, he was overjoyed. He attended the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee despite his ill health and wholeheartedly supported the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d plenary session of the party.

Comrade Zhang Dingcheng's revolutionary spirit, lofty moral character and fine work style will always be a good example from which we can learn.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK301022 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 82 p 7

[Table of contents of HONGQI No 13, 1982]

[Text] Article by Wang Zhen: "Preface to 'People Who Struggle for Communism Through to the End'"

Article by Deng Liqun: "Continue To Write Illustrious Chapters on Communists -- Postscript to 'People Who Struggle For Communism Through to the End'"

Article by HONGQI Editorial Department: "Push Forward the Party's Theoretical Work With One Heart and One Mind"

Article by Hao Jianxiu: "Turn to Science in Acquiring Skills, Take Experts as Our Teachers"

Article by Li Lian: "The Fundamental Task of Party Building Is To Increase the Party's Fighting Capacity"

A song composed by Zhang Dun, with lyrics by Zhang Shoushan: "I Am a Communist"

Commentary by An Pingsheng: "On Implementing Economic Responsibility System in Industrial Enterprises"

Investigation report by joint investigation team of the State Council's Structural Reform Office and the State Council's Economic Research Center: "Investigation on How Changzhou Municipality Develops Economy"

Article by Zhou Fuxiang: "Solving the Problem of Environmental Protection and Economic Policy"

Article by Li Xu: "Carry Forward the Fine Tradition of Integrating Theory with Reality"

Article by Zhang Dajian: "Implementing the Agricultural Production Responsibility System and Adhering to the Orientation of Collectivization"

Article by Li Xiaobo and Chen Xiushan: "Should Production Relations Be Suited to the Nature of Productive Forces or to the Level or Conditions of Productive Forces?"

Article by Bao Xinjian: "The Life of Theory"

Article by Wei Ying: "National Regional Autonomy Is a Marxist Policy"

Article by Liu Shaotang: "Ideological and Political Work for Writers Should Be Strengthened"

Article by Liu Yili and Li Shuqiao: "The Great Significance of Strengthening Unity and Cooperation of Third World Countries"

Article by Li Wanren: "About Suiting Measures to Local Conditions"

FUJIAN MEETING ON ADVANCED PARTY GROUPS, MEMBERS

OW291136 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 26 June, the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting in Fuzhou on commending advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding communists. Some 1,200 persons attended the meeting. They included leading comrades of the provincial party committee Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Cheng Xu, Yuan Gai and He Ruoren and representatives of advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding communists. Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the provincial party committee, read to the meeting a decision of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee to commend advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding communists.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels in Fujian have strengthened party building, restored and carried forward the party's fine traditions and work style, enhanced the party's fighting power and aroused the party members' enthusiasm for dedicating themselves to the four modernizations. A number of advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding communists have emerged on various fronts. In order to add to the achievements, commend the advanced and further strengthen party building, the provincial party committee decided to commend 107 advanced party branches, 71 advanced party groups and 251 outstanding communists. On behalf of the provincial party committee, Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial party committee, issued certificates of merit to the representatives of the advanced collectives and individuals commended.

Jin Zhaodian, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting on behalf of the provincial party committee. His speech was entitled "Keep the Party's Firmness and Further Enhance the Party's Fighting Power." Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee, also spoke at the meeting.

He said: What will happen after you become the advanced or the models? Maybe someone will step out to flatter you and say what you like to hear. Maybe someone will satirize, attack and isolate you. Maybe you will allow your merits to become a hindrance to your progress and become arrogant and conservative. He called on all advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding communists to constantly remain sober-minded, keep a high degree of the sense of responsibility to serve the people and keep the pureness which communists should have. He urged them to ignore flattery, not fear the attack, never become arrogant or conservative and continue to retain the honor titles of the advanced or the models.

Comrades Jia Jiumin, He Minxue and Wi Jinshui; leading comrades of various prefectural and municipal party committees; responsible comrades of the leading party groups of various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus; and the responsible comrades of the party committees, general party branches and party branches of various provincial organs were also present at the meeting.

Jin Zhaodian Remarks

OW292224 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 26 Jun 82

["Excerpts" of speech by Jin Zhaodian, secretary of Fujian party committee, at a meeting on commending advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding communists held by the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee]

[Text] Comrade Jin Zhaodian said: This time the selection, appraisal and commendation show that most of the grassroots party organizations and party members in Fujian Province are good or comparatively good with fighting power.

The exemplary deeds and ideological firmness of the advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding communists reflect our party's fine traditions, the spirit of the times and our national uprightness and fully show that our party is glorious, great and correct, full of promise and invincible.

He said: The key to maintaining the party's firmness and enhancing its fighting power is for the party's leading cadres at all levels to be firm, sober-minded and promising Marxists. In order to keep the party's firmness and enhance its fighting power, we should, in particular, do a good job in further consolidating and building the primary party organizations. The fundamental way to maintain the party's firmness and enhance its fighting power is to proceed from building the party ideologically.

In conclusion, Comrade Jin Zhaodian said: The provincial party committee demands that the party committees at all levels take this commendation meeting as an opportunity to further promote and carry forward a common practice of learning from and catching up with the advanced. The provincial party committee urges the party committees at all levels to give wide publicity to advanced thinking and experience, rapidly spread among the party members and people the enormous spiritual wealth created by the advanced collectives and persons, and turn the spiritual wealth into tremendous material strength to facilitate the completion of all our tasks. I hope that all our party members make joint efforts to build the primary party organizations well, deepen the campaign to create advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding communists, further enhance our fighting power and go into action to celebrate our party's birthday and greet a successful convocation of the party's 12th national congress.

FUJIAN XIANG NAN INSPECTS XIAMEN SPECIAL ZONE

OW231030 Fuzhou FUJIZN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] XIAMEN, 7 Jun -- Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government Xiang Nan, Guo Chao and Wen Fushan recently visited the Xiamen Special Zone to carry out investigation and study and to inspect the work there. They urged the cadres and people of Xiamen to work hard with tremendous drive, strengthen unity, support each other, steadfastly implement the party's open-door policy and to carry out well the work in the Xiamen Special Zone.

The leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government also pointed out: Running a special zone on a trial basis, attracting foreign and Overseas Chinese investments and trading with foreign countries are new tasks and themes. It is inevitable that we will encounter some difficulties and resistance. This calls for efforts by our comrades, particularly leading comrades, to unswervingly implement the guidelines and policies of the party Central Committee in opening up the country to the world and enlivening China's economy. At present, it is most important to sum up experience, steadily march forward, make further breakthroughs and strive to build Xiamen into a new city with good public order, stable commodity prices, a beautiful environment and a good general atmosphere.

The leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government emphasized: In order to build the Xiamen Special Zone well, it is necessary to pay particular attention to strengthening unity among all people, deepening mutual understanding and consolidating mutual support. They said: We must not quarrel over trifling matters or hamper each other's efforts. We must also strengthen unity between the army and the government, between army men and the people, between local cadres and cadres in other localities and between cadres and the masses.

The leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government pointed out: During the 10 chaotic years, bourgeois factionalism was rampant to the extreme. Some cadres were battered at one time or another. All the people must look forward and rally around the guidelines and policies set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We must not blame everyone and everything. At the same time, we must combat factionalism. Those individuals who still make trouble without a good reason, create confusion and fan disorder should be seriously criticized and strictly dealt with.

We must not surrender ourselves to evil trends. The 1 million army-men and people in Xiamen must work with one heart and one mind, enhance revolutionary vigor and strive to build the special zone well.

JIANGXI TAKES RELIEF MEASURES IN WAKE OF FLOOD

Leaders Praise PLA

OW260035 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district sent a letter on 23 June expressing their appreciation to the masses of civilians and soldiers working on the flood-fighting frontline throughout the province. The following is the text of the letter:

Comrade cadres and the masses and PLA commanders and fighters working at the frontline of the struggle against the flood: Recently there have been torrential rains in the central, eastern and western parts of Jiangxi Province. The middle reaches of the Fu He and the Gang Jiang quickly rose to flood levels. Many places were seriously hit by the disaster, and people's lives and property were seriously threatened.

Under the kind attention of the party Central Committee and the State Council and energetic support from the Wuhan PLA units and the Fuzhou PLA units, the masses of civilians and soldiers in our province have fought bravely in unity, worked strenuously against the flood and won great victories. At present, the main dikes remain safe, and the railways and bridges are secure. Most of the masses encircled and endangered by the flood have been rescued and are out of danger. Much of the flooded farmland is being drained and saved. The cadres and masses in the stricken areas, while closely watching and preparing against new floodwaters, have confidently begun to resume production, provide relief to flood victims and rebuild their homes.

We express our sincere solicitude to the cadres and masses in the disaster areas and the heroic PLA commanders and fighters taking part in combating the flood. The victory in the current struggle against the flood is a song of triumph written by the masses of civilians and soldiers in promoting our socialist cultural development. Facing danger fearlessly, the masses stranded by the flood in the disaster areas worked in concert to give aid to those urgently in need of help. Displaying the spirit of utter devotion to others and selflessness, the vast number of Communist Party members and CYL members fought at the forefront of the struggle against the flood without any thought for their own safety. With a high sense of responsibility to the party and people, leading cadres at various levels and cadres at the grassroots level remained in dangerous areas, fought at the head of their subordinates, went through thick and thin together with the people of the disaster areas and directed the struggle day and night. All trades and occupations and all departments and units gave all-out support to the struggle against the flood, demonstrating the value of the communist cooperative spirit. True heroism is only seen in real danger. Fully demonstrated by the test of this extraordinarily large flood are the facts that our party's leadership is strong and firm and the socialist system is tremendously superior.

We want to express our heartfelt thanks and highest respects to the PLA commanders and fighters and militiamen who made tremendous contributions in the fight against the flood and have now actively plunged into the struggle for production and giving relief to the flood victims. Where there is danger, there are militant soldiers of the people. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither death nor hardship, they were not afraid of the strong waves and gave no thought to their own safety in rescuing people of the stricken areas and protecting the property of the state and people. Their heroic deeds are a great spiritual force inspiring us to overcome the disaster. The facts once again convincingly prove that the heroic PLA deserves to be called the people's own faithful army. Now, initial victory has been won in the struggle against the flood. However, some areas were seriously hit by the disaster, and production and relief tasks are very arduous. At the same time, we must also guard against other national disasters. We must not relax, but must continue to work ceaselessly and unremittingly to win complete victory in the struggle against the flood. We must strive to achieve a good agricultural harvest for the whole province without any decline in output, even in a year of serious disasters.

We must implement in an all-round way the party's policies; bring into full play the great vitality of various forms of the agricultural production responsibility system, the masses' revolutionary and creative spirit and the collective and individual initiative; and help ourselves by production, and by opening up all possible ways to actively restore and develop production.

In the face of serious damage, we hope that the cadres, Communist Party members, CYL members and the masses of the people in the disaster areas will not despair, lose heart and recoil from difficulty, but will heighten their spirit, go all out, work hard, fight tenaciously and strive for new victories in production and disaster relief with the utmost fortitude and militant spirit displayed in the struggle against the flood. We also hope that all trades, departments and the cadres and masses in areas not affected by the flood will carry forward the communist style and continue to give energetic support to the stricken areas.

The people have the power to save a desperate situation. As long as the people of the whole province work in concert, we surely will be able to overcome the disaster, win new victories in industrial and agricultural production for the whole province this year and achieve new developments in all fields of work.

Emergency Circular Issued

OW280509 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government today issued an emergency circular on taking immediate action in relief work and to restore production.

The circular emphatically points out: Currently, (?the task before us) is to swiftly shift out main effort to restoring production and rebuilding our homeland in the course of fighting the flood. This is a more arduous struggle. Party committees and governments at all levels must further organize and mobilize the vast numbers of cadres and people to vigorously provide for and help themselves by engaging in production and repairing the damage caused by flood. They must take steps to ensure only a slight reduction in production in serious disaster areas, a slight increase in production in areas suffering minor damage and large production increases in areas suffering no damage. They must do their best to increase production, practice economy, cut expenditures and increase revenues in order to fulfill this year's industrial and agricultural production tasks and make up for the losses caused by floods. The emergency circular lists the following demands:

1. Show sincere concern for the well-being of the people in the disaster area, make appropriate arrangements for their food, clothing, drinking water, housing, medicine and other matters, and help them rebuild their homeland.
2. Go all out to seize every moment to swiftly restore production, in line with local conditions.
3. Foster the communist style and vigorously support the people in the disaster areas in restoring production.
4. Strengthen leadership to ensure smooth progress of the relief and production tasks. In performing these tasks, it is necessary to grasp the key link -- ideological education -- and vigorously strengthen ideological-political work to inspire and heighten the enthusiasm and fighting spirit of the vast numbers of cadres and people and arouse their initiatives in fighting the disaster to win bumper harvests. It is necessary to continually strengthen public security in rural areas, oppose feudal superstition, sternly deal blows at criminal activities, support the just and attack the evil, safeguard production and social order and ensure that people in the disaster areas are able to live in peace and carry out their tasks of restoring and developing production.

The Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government are fully confident that the people in Jiangxi, who have glorious revolutionary traditions, will work together with one heart, overcome difficulties and win all-round victories in relief and production.

Fuzhou PLA Group Visits

OW272012 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] A comfort group of the Fuzhou PLA units with Tian Shixing, deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, as its head and Wang Yuqing, (Zhang Weizhi) and (Sun Yueqing) as its deputy heads, arrived in Nanchang by plane on the morning of 25 June. The group was met at the airport by responsible persons of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the People's Congress standing committee, the people's government, the military district and the flood-prevention command, including Liu Zhonghou, Zhang Tuqing, Zhang Guozhen, (Xu Peng), (Li Hua) and (Zhang Ronghua).

In the middle of June, heavy rains caused floods in some areas of Jiangxi Province. The Fuzhou PLA units immediately rushed some troops to the flood areas to help the local people combat the floods. The Fuzhou PLA units have now dispatched the comfort group, together with relief material, to Jiangxi to comfort the people in the flooded areas. These fully show the concern of the commanders and fighters of the Fuzhou PLA units for the flood-stricken people in our province.

After a brief stopover in Nanchang, the comrades of the comfort group will go to comfort the people in the flooded areas of Fuzhou, Jian, Yichun and Nanchang.

Further on Antiflood Measures

OW300845 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Cadres and the masses in flooded and waterlogged areas of Jiangxi Province are working intensively to resume production and rebuild their homes. As the flood receded, the masses of peasants in areas affected by flood and waterlogging, inc' 'ing Jian, Fuzhou and Yichun Prefectures and Pingxiang and Nanchang municipalities began to do everything possible in preparation for planting more late rice while vigorously salvaging the early and middle-season rice crops.

More than 1 million mu of farmland was inundated in Jian Prefecture. So far rice seedlings on more than 800,000 mu have been washed clean and shored up. Early-rice fields that required replanting have been reseeded with late rice.

The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government and departments concerned have allocated 17 million yuan in relief funds and interest-free loans for production and disaster relief. Priority is also given to deliveries of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, diesel oil, cement, lumber and other materials to the disaster areas.

As of 26 June, 11 work teams organized by the provincial government had been dispatched to 15 seriously affected counties and municipalities to help the local people resume production.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 2, 1982

